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West Virginia
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West Virginia Labor Market Trends

September 1988 STATE HIGHLIGHTS

EMPLOYMENT Employment in West Virginia declined 5,300 during the August-September interval to an estimated 653,600. This decline was the result of the termination of the Governor's Summer Youth Program. More than 8,200 young people were employed in this program during August. Employment now exceeds its September 1987 level by 5,000.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell by 3,900 during the month. This loss was of a statistical nature as participants in the Governor's Summer Youth Program were dropped from the estimates between August and September. Manufacturing employment experienced a slight decline as increases of 100 in stone, clay and glass, 100 in food and 200 in other nondurables were offset by decreases of 300 in chemicals and 100 each in primary metals and lumber and furniture. Employment in bituminous coal mining was down 300 while construction rose 300 seasonally. Transportation and public utilities fell 200 as both transportation and electric, gas and sanitary services declined 100. Trade decreased 700 with seasonal losses of 400 in wholesale trade and 300 in retail trade. Food stores led the decline in retail trade with a reduction of 200 employees. Finance, insurance and real estate decreased 300. In services, seasonal factors accounted for a drop of 200 in hotels, 300 in personal services, and 100 in health services. The beginning of the fall school term led to an increase of 200 in educational services while social services rose by 300. State government employment fell 6,700 as the increase of 2,000 in education, due to the beginning of the fall semester at state colleges and universities, was offset by the loss in "all others" due to the termination of the Governor's Summer Youth Program. Local government increased 4,300 with the beginning of the new academic year in county schools.

UNEMPLOYMENT The number of unemployed West Virginians fell 3,300 from August to a mid-September level of 40,800. This figure represents 5.9 percent of the labor force, compared to 6.3 percent in August. The present level of unemployment is 5,100 under September a year ago and in volume and proportion is the lowest level of unemployment reported in this decade.

Total employment decreased by 5,300. Total unemployment decreased by 3,300. The unemployment rate decreased from 6.3 to 5.9 percent. Notable industry changes between August and September 1988 were:

Chemicals	(- 300)	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	(- 300)
Other Nondurable Goods	(+ 200)	Hotels	(- 200)
Bituminous Coal Mining	(- 300)	Personal Services	(- 300)
Construction	(+ 300)	Educational Services	(+ 200)
Transportation & Public Utilities	(- 200)	Social Services	(+ 300)
Wholesale Trade	(- 400)	State Government	(-6,700)
Food Stores	(- 200)	Local Government	(+4,300)

Table 1
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Net Change to Sep 1988 from:	
	Sep 1988	Aug** 1988	Sep 1987	Aug 1988	Sep 1987
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	694.4	703.0	694.5	-8.6	-0.1
Total Employment	653.6	658.9	648.6	-5.3	5.0
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestics in Private Households, & Agricultural Workers	53.4	54.9	54.2	-1.5	-0.8
Total Unemployment	40.8	44.1	45.9	-3.3	-5.1
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.3	6.6	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	723.4	734.1	738.6	-10.7	-15.2
Total Employment	661.6	670.0	673.6	-8.4	-12.0
Total Unemployment	61.7	64.1	65.0	-2.4	-3.3
Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.7	8.8	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	607.6	611.5	601.6	-3.9	6.0
Manufacturing	87.6	87.7	86.4	-0.1	1.2
Durable Goods	49.2	49.3	48.6	-0.1	0.6
Lumber & Furniture	7.2	7.3	7.1	-0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass	8.8	8.7	9.2	0.1	-0.4
Primary Metals	12.7	12.8	12.9	-0.1	-0.2
Fabricated Metals	7.4	7.4	7.5	0.0	-0.1
Machinery, except Electrical	6.1	6.1	5.8	0.0	0.3
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	4.4	4.4	3.5	0.0	0.9
Nondurable Goods	38.4	38.4	37.8	0.0	0.6
Food	4.4	4.3	4.3	0.1	0.1
Apparel	3.6	3.6	3.9	0.0	-0.3
Printing & Publishing	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	0.1
Chemicals	18.0	18.3	18.1	-0.3	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	7.7	7.5	6.9	0.2	0.8
Nonmanufacturing	520.0	523.8	515.2	-3.8	4.8
Mining	34.3	34.5	36.3	-0.2	-2.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	29.0	29.3	30.9	-0.3	-1.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.1	4.2	4.3	-0.1	-0.2
Contract Construction	27.2	26.9	25.0	0.3	2.2
Building Construction	7.7	7.6	6.4	0.1	1.3
Heavy Construction	7.9	7.9	7.3	0.0	0.6
Special Trade Contractors	11.6	11.4	11.3	0.2	0.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	37.2	37.4	36.7	-0.2	0.5
Transportation	16.6	16.7	16.4	-0.1	0.2
Communication	8.0	8.0	7.9	0.0	0.1
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.6	12.7	12.4	-0.1	0.2

September 1988 (continued)

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Net Change to Sep 1988 from:	
	Sep 1988	Aug** 1988	Sep 1987	Aug 1988	Sep 1987
Nonmanufacturing--cont.					
Trade	144.9	145.6	141.4	-0.7	3.5
Wholesale	29.9	30.3	29.9	-0.4	0.0
Retail	115.0	115.3	111.5	-0.3	3.5
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	5.1	5.2	5.0	-0.1	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	17.5	17.4	17.4	0.1	0.1
Food Stores	22.1	22.3	21.3	-0.2	0.8
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.2	5.2	5.3	0.0	-0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	5.1	5.1	4.9	0.0	0.2
Eating & Drinking Places	34.4	34.5	32.0	-0.1	2.4
Miscellaneous Retail	10.6	10.6	10.6	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.2	24.5	24.3	-0.3	-0.1
Banking	11.0	11.0	10.9	0.0	0.1
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	5.9	6.0	6.1	-0.1	-0.2
Services	126.3	126.5	126.6	-0.2	-0.3
Hotels	8.3	8.5	8.2	-0.2	0.1
Personal Services	6.4	6.7	6.6	-0.3	-0.2
Business & Repair Services	18.4	18.3	18.1	0.1	0.3
Amusements, including Motion Pictures	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	-0.2
Health Services	47.7	47.8	48.1	-0.1	-0.4
Educational Services	4.5	4.3	4.4	0.2	0.1
Social Services	7.3	7.0	7.0	0.3	0.3
Government	125.9	128.4	124.9	-2.5	1.0
Federal	16.5	16.6	16.0	-0.1	0.5
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
US Postal Service	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	0.1
All Others	8.2	8.3	7.8	-0.1	0.4
State	37.9	44.6	37.1	-6.7	0.8
Hospitals	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Education	15.2	13.2	13.9	2.0	1.3
All Others	19.3	28.0	19.8	-8.7	-0.5
Local	71.5	67.2	71.8	4.3	-0.3
Hospitals	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	0.2
Education	46.3	41.5	46.2	4.8	0.1
All Others	19.4	19.9	20.0	-0.5	-0.6
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.0	0.0	0.0	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods includes transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods includes tobacco, textiles, paper, petroleum refining, rubber and plastics, and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

September 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Manufacturing	$453.89	$445.94	$434.16	41.3	41.1	40.2	$10.99	$10.85	$10.80
Durable Goods	470.61	457.26	435.81	41.5	40.9	39.8	11.34	11.18	10.95
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	449.86	433.20	431.29	42.6	40.6	38.1	10.56	10.67	11.32
Primary Metals Industries	641.89	605.05	551.62	44.7	44.1	41.6	14.36	13.72	13.26
Fabricated Metals Products	471.01	468.79	418.60	37.0	37.0	36.4	12.73	12.67	11.50
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	448.33	433.01	424.80	39.5	38.8	36.0	11.35	11.16	11.80
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	448.37	465.36	504.58	42.1	42.0	43.2	10.65	11.08	11.68
Chemicals & Allied Products	652.07	635.64	668.04	43.5	43.3	44.3	14.99	14.68	15.08
Bituminous Coal Mining	773.47	666.37	701.79	42.1	39.5	42.2	17.15	16.87	16.63
Contract Construction	556.07	549.70	497.82	40.5	40.9	36.1	13.73	13.44	13.79

*Revised.

This series includes 66,200 manufacturing, 23,400 bituminous coal mining, and 22,100 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

September was a banner month for the West Virginia economic indicators, with 16 of 18 favorable over the month. Only coal production, adjusted and unadjusted, was negative; but that is hardly cause for pessimism, since the August level was unusually high and September, at over 13 million tons, was the second best month for this series in the last three years. At this point 1988 coal production seems almost certain to exceed the level achieved in 1987--which was the best year since 1970. Perhaps this would be a good time to explain that the monthly coal production figures published here are extrapolated from weekly federal data based on rail car loadings. The monthly figures published by the West Virginia Department of Energy come from reports submitted to them by coal companies, and are undoubtedly more accurate. We use these figures only because they are available much sooner.

While almost all the indicators improved, the insured unemployment rate (which counts only those receiving unemployment compensation benefits) was especially noteworthy. The 2.0 percent rate is the lowest recorded for this series in fifteen years. Over the year, the indicators look even better with only motor vehicle registrations unfavorable compared to September 1987.

COUNTY EMPHASIS

The effect of the termination of the Governor's Summer Youth Program is evident in the labor force statistics for the counties. While employment decreased in 40 counties, unemployment also declined in 40 counties. There were six counties with unemployment rates in double digits, three less than in August.

Three of the six counties with unemployment rates in double digits are located in the southern coalfields. The counties are Boone, McDowell and Wyoming. The remaining three counties, Calhoun, Gilbert and Webster, are located in the central part of the state.

McDowell County has the highest rate of unemployment at 13.6 percent. This figure, however, is down from 16.1 percent in August. The unemployment rate for Jefferson County dipped below 2.0 percent in September to 1.7 percent, the lowest in the state.

Table 2
WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Sept. 1988	August 1988	Sept. 1987
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing			
Unadjusted	41.3	41.1	40.2
Seasonally Adjusted	41.4	41.3	40.3
Total Production Worker Hours in Manufacturing (000), Weekly, Unadjusted	2,735	2,716	2,579
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$453.89	$445.94	$434.16
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	45.1	39.5	42.2
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$773.47	$666.37	$701.79
Coal Production (000 Tons)			
Unadjusted	13,041	13,831	12,257
Seasonally Adjusted	12,514	13,024	11,762
Commercial and Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)			
Unadjusted	1,124	1,115	1,013
Seasonally Adjusted	1,121	1,108	1,010
New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Unadjusted	8,426	7,164	9,453
Interstate Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	688	865	691
Seasonally Adjusted	875	916	879
Average Weekly Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	1,095	1,395	1,156
Seasonally Adjusted	1,524	1,560	1,608
Insured Unemployment Rate			
Unadjusted	2.0	2.4	2.6
Seasonally Adjusted	2.6	3.1	3.5
Total Unemployment Rate, Seasonally Adjusted	6.6	6.8	7.5

NOTE: Data for prior month and year may be revised from previously published figures.

Table 3
SELECTED NATIONAL DATA

	Sept. 1988	August 1988	Sept. 1987
Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers			
Unadjusted			
1982-84 Base	119.8	119.0	115.0
1967 Base	358.9	356.6	344.4
Producer Price Index, Finished Goods			
Unadjusted, 1982 Base	108.6	108.8	105.7
Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance (000), Week including 12th, Unadjusted	247.4	260.3	244.1
Insured Unemployment Rate, Week including 12th			
Unadjusted	1.7	1.9	1.9
Seasonally Adjusted	2.0	2.1	2.3

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell by 1,000 in the Charleston Metropolitan Statistical Area during September. State government decreased by 900, reflecting a seasonal decline in youth employment. Nearly all sectors were relatively unchanged over the month. The year-ago comparison reveals an overall increase of 400, exclusively in nonmanufacturing. Retail trade increased 600 over the year, while services declined by 300.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment declined by 400 during September. The MSA unemployment rate fell to 5.3 percent of the civilian labor force. The year-ago comparison shows a decrease of 800 unemployed, with a decline in the unemployment rate from 6.0 percent to the current 5.3 percent.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 800 during September 1988 to 104,800. Manufacturing rose sharply (+200), with increases in both durable (+100) and nondurable goods (+100). Nonmanufacturing rose by 600 due mainly to a sizable gain (+500) in local government. In comparison with September 1987, both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing increased significantly rising 400 and 1,300 respectively. Over the year all manufacturing sectors, with the exception of primary and fabricated metals, registered gains with the largest concentrated in other durable goods (+400).

Nonmanufacturing also recorded sizable increases, with the largest appearing in retail trade (+500). The sizable fluctuations in services and government employment are due to the privatization of a formerly public corporation, so any real increases are difficult to ascertain.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment decreased by 500 during September to 4,900 in the Huntington-Ashland-Ironton MSA. The unemployment rate dropped accordingly, falling from 4.6 to 4.1 percent. Year-ago comparisons indicate a decline of 900 with the unemployment rate falling from 5.0 percent in September 1987.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell by 400 during September 1988 in the Parkersburg Metropolitan Statistical Area. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing declined by 200. The year-ago comparison indicates an overall gain of 600 jobs, evenly divided between both manufacturing (+300) and nonmanufacturing (+300).

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment showed a slight decline (-200) during September. The MSA unemployment rate fell to 3.9 percent of the civilian labor force. The year ago total decreased by 600, with the unemployment rate falling from 4.8 percent to the current 3.9 percent.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: An estimated loss of 800 in total employment during the August to September comparison period was supported by a downturn of 600 in nonagricultural employment. Government accounted for two-thirds of the decline as temporary summer workers were removed from public payrolls. Trade and services also slipped marginally over the period. The current employment estimate of 63,200 was identical to the year-ago figure and suggests that employment has stabilized. Nonagricultural employment advanced just 200 over the year with most change limited to internal fluctuations.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment fell another 100 in September while the rate held constant at 4.4 percent. The current figure is rather astounding when compared to double digit rates experienced in this MSA earlier in this decade. From past experience, the unemployment rate has probably fallen about as low as can be expected.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1988 from:			
	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1988 Number	Aug. 1988 Percent	Sept. 1987 Number	Sept. 1987 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	110,000	110,600	109,200	-600	-0.5	800	0.7
Employment	104,200	104,300	102,600	-100	-0.1	1600	1.6
Unemployment	5,800	6,200	6,600	-400	-6.5	-800	-12.1
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.7	6	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	114,473	115,356	116,046	-883	-0.8	-1573	-1.4
Total Employment	105,653	106,274	106,703	-621	-0.6	-1050	-1.0
Total Unemployment	8,820	9,082	9,343	-262	-2.9	-523	-5.6
Unemployment Rate	7.7	7.9	8.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	107,100	108,100	106,700	-1000	-0.9	400	0.4
Manufacturing	11,000	11,000	11,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Durable Goods	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	7,900	7,900	8,000	0	0.0	-100	-1.3
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	1,500	1,500	1,400	0	0.0	100	7.1
Nonmanufacturing	96,100	97,100	95,700	-1000	-1.0	400	0.4
Mining	2,000	2,000	2,200	0	0.0	-200	-9.1
Contract Construction	4,700	4,600	4,500	100	2.2	200	4.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,500	8,500	8,500	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trade	28,700	28,700	28,000	0	0.0	700	2.5
Wholesale	7,400	7,400	7,300	0	0.0	100	1.4
Retail	21,300	21,300	20,700	0	0.0	600	2.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5,900	6,000	6,000	-100	-1.7	-100	-1.7
Services	25,500	25,600	25,800	-100	-0.4	-300	-1.2
Health	9,700	9,800	9,900	-100	-1.0	-200	-2.0
Government	20,800	21,700	20,700	-900	-4.1	100	0.5
Federal	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	10,000	10,900	9,900	-900	-8.3	100	1.0
Local	9,000	9,000	9,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987
Manufacturing	$571.29	$576.88	$565.90	41.7	42.7	42.2	$13.70	$13.51	$13.41
Nondurable Goods	609.61	608.80	597.92	42.6	43.3	42.8	14.31	14.06	13.97
Chemicals	685.72	678.26	665.09	43.9	43.9	43.9	15.62	15.45	15.15

*Revised.

This series includes 6,200 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1988 from:			
	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1988 Number	Aug. 1988 Percent	Sept. 1987 Number	Sept. 1987 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	117,800	117,400	116,800	400	0.3	1000	0.9
Employment	112,900	112,000	111,000	900	0.8	1900	1.7
Unemployment	4,900	5,400	5,800	-500	-9.3	-900	-15.5
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.6	5.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	124,348	124,250	125,210	98	0.1	-862	-0.7
Total Employment	115,344	114,758	114,546	586	0.5	798	0.7
Total Unemployment	9,004	9,492	10,664	-488	-5.1	-1660	-15.6
Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.6	8.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	104,800	104,000	103,100	800	0.8	1700	1.6
Manufacturing	19,800	19,600	19,400	200	1.0	400	2.1
Durable Goods	11,800	11,700	11,500	100	0.9	300	2.6
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,000	1,900	1,900	100	5.3	100	5.3
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,200	7,200	7,400	0	0.0	-200	-2.7
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,600	2,600	2,200	0	0.0	400	18.2
Nondurable Goods	8,000	7,900	7,900	100	1.3	100	1.3
Apparel	1,700	1,700	1,800	0	0.0	-100	-5.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	85,000	84,400	83,700	600	0.7	1300	1.6
Mining	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	4,800	4,800	4,500	0	0.0	300	6.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	7,800	7,700	7,800	100	1.3	0	0.0
Trade	27,100	27,100	26,500	0	0.0	600	2.3
Wholesale	5,500	5,600	5,400	-100	-1.8	100	1.9
Retail	21,600	21,500	21,100	100	0.5	500	2.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	22,000	22,000	20,500	0	0.0	1500	7.3
Health	8,800	8,800	7,600	0	0.0	1200	15.8
Government	18,000	17,500	19,100	500	2.9	-1100	-5.8
Federal	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	4,800	4,800	4,300	0	0.0	500	11.6
Local	10,400	9,900	12,000	500	5.1	-1600	-13.3
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	100	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Manufacturing	$480.80	$476.77	$492.95	39.9	39.5	38.1	$12.05	$12.07	$12.92
Durable Goods	551.40	534.39	553.74	41.9	40.7	39.3	13.16	13.13	14.09
Stone, Clay & Glass	474.89	445.66	457.60	42.1	39.3	35.2	11.28	11.34	13.00
Primary & Fabricated Metals	636.65	613.77	655.25	42.5	41.0	40.8	14.98	14.97	16.06
Nondurable Goods	335.58	361.73	378.39	35.7	37.1	35.9	9.40	9.75	10.54

*Revised.

This series includes 13,900 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1988 from:			
	Sept. 1988	Aug.** 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988 Number	Sept. 1988 Percent	Aug. 1987 Number	Aug. 1987 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	66,400	67,200	66,400	-800	-1.2	0	0.0
Employment	63,800	64,300	63,200	-500	-0.8	600	0.9
Unemployment	2,600	2,800	3,200	-200	-7.1	-600	-18.8
Unemployment Rate	3.9	4.2	4.8	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	69,224	70,780	70,409	-1556	-2.2	-1185	-1.7
Total Employment	64,808	66,202	65,505	-1394	-2.1	-697	-1.1
Total Unemployment	4,416	4,578	4,904	-162	-3.5	-488	-10.0
Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.5	7.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	60,100	60,500	59,500	-400	-0.7	600	1.0
Manufacturing	14,300	14,500	14,000	-200	-1.4	300	2.1
Durable Goods	6,800	6,900	6,600	-100	-1.4	200	3.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,900	1,900	1,700	0	0.0	200	11.8
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,600	2,700	2,600	-100	-3.7	0	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	7,500	7,600	7,400	-100	-1.3	100	1.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	5,400	5,600	5,300	-200	-3.6	100	1.9
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	2,100	2,000	2,100	100	5.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	45,800	46,000	45,500	-200	-0.4	300	0.7
Mining	600	600	600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	3,100	3,200	2,900	-100	-3.1	200	6.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	0.0	100	4.8
Trade	14,700	14,700	14,400	0	0.0	300	2.1
Wholesale	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	12,200	12,200	11,900	0	0.0	300	2.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	13,300	13,400	13,700	-100	-0.7	-400	-2.9
Health	4,000	4,100	4,200	-100	-2.4	-200	-4.8
Government	9,600	9,600	9,500	0	0.0	100	1.1
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,200	1,400	1,200	-200	-14.3	0	0.0
Local	6,700	6,500	6,600	200	3.1	100	1.5
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; machinery; electrical equipment; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; paper and allied products; printing and publishing; petroleum refining and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Manufacturing	$519.53	$505.12	$522.92	41.2	41.1	41.8	$12.61	$12.29	$12.51
Durable Goods	454.57	455.47	416.03	39.7	40.2	38.7	11.45	11.33	10.75
Stone, Clay, & Glass	508.90	530.55	545.67	43.2	45.0	43.0	11.78	11.79	12.69
Primary & Fabricated Metals	443.12	445.81	408.48	37.3	38.3	35.8	11.88	11.64	11.41
Nondurable Goods	598.03	564.64	648.83	42.9	42.2	45.5	13.94	13.38	14.26

*Revised.

This series includes 10,100 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1988 from:			
				Aug. 1988		Sept. 1987	
	Sept. 1988	Aug.** 1988	Sept. 1987	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	66,100	66,900	66,400	-800	-1.2	-300	-0.5
Employment	63,200	63,900	63,200	-700	-1.1	0	0.0
Unemployment	2,900	3,000	3,200	-100	-3.3	-300	-9.4
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.4	4.8	xx	xx	xx	xx
Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	69,183	70,585	70,448	-1402	-2.0	-1265	-1.8
Total Employment	64,218	65,852	65,515	-1634	-2.5	-1297	-2.0
Total Unemployment	4,965	4,733	4,933	232	4.9	32	0.6
Unemployment Rate	7.2	6.7	7.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	58,800	59,400	58,600	-600	-1.0	200	0.3
Manufacturing	7,100	7,100	7,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Durable Goods	3,100	3,100	3,200	0	0.0	-100	-3.1
Nondurable Goods	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	0.0	100	2.6
Nonmanufacturing	51,700	52,300	51,500	-600	-1.1	200	0.4
Mining	2,400	2,400	2,200	0	0.0	200	9.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,300	2,300	2,100	0	0.0	200	9.5
Contract Construction	2,400	2,400	2,200	0	0.0	200	9.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trade	15,900	16,000	16,100	-100	-0.6	-200	-1.2
Wholesale	2,900	2,900	3,200	0	0.0	-300	-9.4
Retail	13,000	13,100	12,900	-100	-0.8	100	0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	15,700	15,800	15,700	-100	-0.6	0	0.0
Health Services	7,200	7,200	7,100	0	0.0	100	1.4
Government	9,300	9,700	9,300	-400	-4.1	0	0.0
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,700	1,900	1,800	-200	-10.5	-100	-5.6
Local	6,900	7,100	6,800	-200	-2.8	100	1.5
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug.* 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Manufacturing	$481.11	$465.60	$510.05	40.6	40.0	41.1	$11.85	$11.64	$12.41
Durable Goods	450.36	431.32	466.67	41.7	39.9	40.9	10.80	10.81	11.41
Nondurable Goods	507.37	495.67	546.81	39.7	40.2	41.3	12.78	12.33	13.24

*Revised.

This series includes 4,800 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

September 1988

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings: Received Program Year to Date 2/	Unfilled: Total	Unfilled: 30 Days or more	Filled: Total	Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End of Month
TOTAL 3/	77,264	42,095	18,309	4,188	2,651	14,920	4.2	10.1
Professional, Technical & Managerial	5,759	3,543	400	258	151	147	14.4	13.7
Clerical & Sales	14,017	8,014	3,272	1,229	770	2,398	4.3	6.5
Services	6,492	3,521	2,251	679	409	1,622	2.9	5.2
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	314	146	50	24	18	47	6.3	6.1
Processing	1,213	781	866	343	199	598	1.4	2.3
Machine Trades	3,732	2,339	330	263	218	181	11.3	8.9
Benchwork	1,937	1,127	470	189	158	360	4.1	6.0
Structural Work	9,951	5,922	791	413	283	392	12.6	14.3
Miscellaneous	11,923	6,513	9,879	790	445	9,175	1.2	8.2
Transportation	3,080	1,921	309	138	78	141	10.0	13.9
Packaging & Materials Handling	5,761	2,710	9,479	591	333	8,924	0.6	4.6
Other 4/	3,082	1,882	91	61	34	110	33.9	30.9
Entry Total 5/	21,926	10,189	0	0	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of Data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96 containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period Covered: July 1, 1988, through September 30, 1988. Program Year 1988 defined as July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1989.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

September 1988

State UI Program Activity	September 1988	August 1988	September 1987	Percent Change to Sept. 1988 from: Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Initial Claims 1/	4,819	6,415	5,085	-24.9	-5.2
Total Continued Weeks	48,816	64,696	64,320	-24.5	-24.1
Total Benefits Paid	$5,784,355	$7,428,528	$7,921,265	-22.1	-27.0
Total Weeks Compensated	42,085	54,898	56,506	-23.3	-25.5
Average Weekly Payment	$137.44	$135.32	$140.18	1.6	-2.0
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	2.0	2.4	2.6	xx	xx
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	$122,209,504	$126,656,085	$51,694,894	-3.5	136.4

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Table 4
WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1988

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,090	3,730	370	9.0
Berkeley	24,060	23,150	910	3.8
Boone	8,210	7,270	940	11.4
Braxton	4,820	4,520	300	6.3
Brooke	10,760	10,180	580	5.4
Cabell*	40,890	39,200	1,690	4.1
Calhoun	2,730	2,430	300	11.1
Clay	2,520	2,280	240	9.5
Doddridge*	2,390	2,240	160	6.5
Fayette	15,840	14,640	1,190	7.5
Gilmer	2,840	2,520	320	11.3
Grant	3,600	3,370	220	6.2
Greenbrier*	13,970	13,070	900	6.4
Hampshire	6,350	6,050	300	4.8
Hancock	14,460	13,930	530	3.7
Hardy	4,740	4,640	110	2.2
Harrison*	28,280	25,640	2,640	9.3
Jackson	8,660	8,030	630	7.3
Jefferson	16,990	16,700	290	1.7
Kanawha*	94,170	89,410	4,760	5.1
Lewis	7,060	6,670	400	5.6
Lincoln	6,850	6,260	600	8.7
Logan	12,470	11,310	1,160	9.3
McDowell	6,760	5,840	920	13.6
Marion	20,750	19,410	1,340	6.4
Marshall*	13,680	12,920	760	5.5
Mason	7,780	7,120	660	8.5
Mercer	25,480	24,200	1,280	5.0
Mineral	11,090	10,740	350	3.1
Mingo	9,610	8,790	820	8.6
Monongalia*	34,830	33,710	1,120	3.2
Monroe*	4,260	4,070	190	4.4
Morgan	4,700	4,510	190	4.1
Nicholas*	8,790	7,990	790	9.0
Ohio*	23,260	22,190	1,070	4.6
Pendleton	3,930	3,840	100	2.4
Pleasants	2,300	2,170	130	5.5
Pocahontas	4,050	3,790	260	6.4
Preston*	11,120	10,550	570	5.1
Putnam*	15,880	14,810	1,070	6.7
Raleigh	27,770	25,660	2,110	7.6
Randolph	10,230	9,530	700	6.9
Ritchie	4,580	4,190	390	8.5
Roane	5,400	5,030	370	6.9
Summers	4,310	4,010	300	6.9
Taylor*	5,560	5,140	420	7.5
Tucker	3,610	3,350	270	7.4
Tyler*	4,460	4,250	210	4.8
Upshur	7,900	7,430	480	6.0
Wayne*	14,630	13,760	870	5.9
Webster*	3,050	2,640	410	13.4
Wetzel*	8,880	8,360	520	5.9
Wirt	2,560	2,410	150	5.8
Wood*	38,950	37,330	1,620	4.2
Wyoming	7,460	6,620	850	11.3

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

Table 5
WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

September 1988

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	121,842	115,474	6,368	5.2
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	121,924	115,328	6,596	5.4
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	694,400	653,600	40,800	5.9
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	110,000	104,200	5,800	5.3
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	117,800	112,900	4,900	4.1
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	66,400	63,800	2,600	3.9
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	66,100	63,200	2,900	4.4
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	36,240	33,020	3,220	8.9
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	11,830	10,630	1,200	10.1
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	45,940	44,260	1,690	3.7
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,340	12,600	740	5.5
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,220	17,140	1,080	5.9

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

Table 6
WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
September 1988

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,334	3,776	558	12.9
Berkeley	24,850	23,472	1,378	5.5
Boone	8,794	7,374	1,420	16.1
Braxton	5,037	4,580	457	9.1
Brooke	11,193	10,319	874	7.8
Cabell*	42,295	39,736	2,559	6.1
Calhoun	2,919	2,462	457	15.7
Clay	2,676	2,313	363	13.6
Doddridge*	2,503	2,268	235	9.4
Fayette	16,650	14,847	1,803	10.8
Gilmer	3,042	2,558	484	15.9
Grant	3,756	3,418	338	9.0
Greenbrier*	14,604	13,251	1,353	9.3
Hampshire	6,588	6,129	459	7.0
Hancock	14,921	14,121	800	5.4
Hardy	4,859	4,701	158	3.3
Harrison*	29,993	25,997	3,996	13.3
Jackson	9,097	8,141	956	10.5
Jefferson	17,374	16,929	445	2.6
Kanawha*	97,843	90,641	7,202	7.4
Lewis	7,356	6,758	598	8.1
Lincoln	7,248	6,342	906	12.5
Logan	13,225	11,469	1,756	13.3
McDowell	7,305	5,920	1,385	19.0
Marion	21,705	19,682	2,023	9.3
Marshall*	14,245	13,099	1,146	8.0
Mason	8,218	7,220	998	12.1
Mercer	26,472	24,531	1,941	7.3
Mineral	10,453	9,924	529	5.1
Mingo	10,158	8,913	1,245	12.3
Monongalia*	35,867	34,175	1,692	4.7
Monroe*	4,410	4,124	286	6.5
Morgan	4,865	4,571	294	6.0
Nicholas*	9,303	8,103	1,200	12.9
Ohio*	24,108	22,498	1,610	6.7
Pendleton	4,035	3,892	143	3.5
Pleasants	2,393	2,203	190	7.9
Pocahontas	4,233	3,843	390	9.2
Preston*	11,552	10,693	859	7.4
Putnam*	16,630	15,012	1,618	9.7
Raleigh	29,206	26,013	3,193	10.9
Randolph	10,720	9,658	1,062	9.9
Ritchie	4,834	4,246	588	12.2
Roane	5,665	5,099	566	10.0
Summers	4,514	4,062	452	10.0
Taylor*	5,850	5,215	635	10.9
Tucker	3,797	3,392	405	10.7
Tyler*	4,631	4,307	324	7.0
Upshur	8,251	7,530	721	8.7
Wayne*	15,262	13,946	1,316	8.6
Webster*	3,293	2,678	615	18.7
Wetzel*	9,261	8,471	790	8.5
Wirt	2,673	2,448	225	8.4
Wood*	40,301	37,849	2,452	6.1
Wyoming	7,988	6,709	1,279	16.0

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

Table 7
WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)

September 1988

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	121,842	115,474	6,368	5.2
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	121,924	115,328	6,596	5.4
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	723,353	661,626	61,727	8.5
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	114,473	105,653	8,820	7.7
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	124,348	115,344	9,004	7.2
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	69,224	64,808	4,416	6.4
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	69,183	64,218	4,965	7.2
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	38,346	33,480	4,866	12.7
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	12,596	10,781	1,815	14.4
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	47,419	44,868	2,551	5.4
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,892	12,778	1,114	8.0
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	19,014	17,375	1,639	8.6

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

Table 8
WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
Revised August 1988

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,090	3,650	440	10.8
Berkeley	24,360	23,360	1,000	4.1
Boone	8,470	7,430	1,050	12.4
Braxton	5,060	4,690	370	7.3
Brooke	10,600	10,060	540	5.1
Cabell*	40,760	38,890	1,870	4.6
Calhoun	2,870	2,630	240	8.4
Clay	2,690	2,380	310	11.7
Doddridge*	2,360	2,230	130	5.3
Fayette	16,250	14,980	1,270	7.8
Gilmer	2,960	2,590	360	12.2
Grant	3,780	3,560	230	6.0
Greenbrier*	14,290	13,440	850	6.0
Hampshire	6,580	6,220	360	5.5
Hancock	14,360	13,770	600	4.1
Hardy	4,870	4,780	90	1.9
Harrison*	28,240	25,600	2,650	9.4
Jackson	8,740	8,120	620	7.1
Jefferson	16,820	16,480	340	2.0
Kanawha*	94,770	89,510	5,260	5.6
Lewis	7,110	6,630	480	6.8
Lincoln	7,040	6,370	670	9.5
Logan	12,780	11,340	1,440	11.3
McDowell	7,330	6,150	1,180	16.1
Marion	20,800	19,400	1,390	6.7
Marshall*	13,890	13,060	830	6.0
Mason	8,180	7,420	760	9.3
Mercer	25,540	24,110	1,430	5.6
Mineral	11,400	10,970	430	3.8
Mingo	9,990	8,970	1,010	10.1
Monongalia*	35,390	34,160	1,240	3.5
Monroe*	4,370	4,180	190	4.4
Morgan	4,840	4,610	240	4.9
Nicholas*	8,870	8,070	790	9.0
Ohio*	23,500	22,440	1,060	4.5
Pendleton	4,090	3,960	120	3.0
Pleasants	2,440	2,270	170	6.9
Pocahontas	4,190	3,910	280	6.8
Preston*	11,360	10,690	670	5.9
Putnam*	15,810	14,820	980	6.2
Raleigh	28,170	25,900	2,270	8.1
Randolph	10,420	9,670	740	7.1
Ritchie	4,760	4,490	270	5.8
Roane	5,430	5,050	380	7.1
Summers	4,490	4,200	290	6.4
Taylor*	5,590	5,140	450	8.1
Tucker	3,830	3,500	330	8.6
Tyler*	4,460	4,250	210	4.6
Upshur	7,830	7,220	620	7.9
Wayne*	14,610	13,650	960	6.6
Webster*	3,050	2,670	390	12.7
Wetzel*	8,890	8,360	530	5.9
Wirt	2,600	2,460	140	5.4
Wood*	39,320	37,620	1,700	4.3
Wyoming	7,660	6,790	870	11.4

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

Table 9
WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

Revised August 1988

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	123,396	116,737	6,659	5.4
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	122,031	115,180	6,851	5.6
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	703,000	658,900	44,100	6.3
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	110,600	104,300	6,200	5.7
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	117,400	112,000	5,400	4.6
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	67,200	64,300	2,800	4.2
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	66,900	63,900	3,000	4.4
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	36,190	32,970	3,220	8.9
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	11,920	10,740	1,180	9.9
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	46,760	44,850	1,910	4.1
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,350	12,620	740	5.5
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,670	17,620	1,040	5.6

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 Valley Drive, S	256-6792	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	285-3120
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	211 Broad Street	348-0342	Parkersburg	36th St at Murdoch Av	420-4525
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	627-2125	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7-11 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	299 E Edgar Avenue	647-7415
Fairmont	109 Adams Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	528-5525	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	792-7010	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436/3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	238-1045
			Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

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Labor and Economic Research Section, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
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Labor and Economic
Research Section

West Virginia
Department of
Employment Security

Arch A Moore, Jr, Governor

Adna Irl Thomas, Commissioner

West Virginia Labor Market Trends

December 1988 S T A T E H I G H L I G H T S

E M P L O Y M E N T

Employment changes in West Virginia were dominated by job losses in government during the November-December interval with employment declining 14,800 to 658,100. This loss was more statistical than real, involving as it did over 11,000 temporary poll workers who worked in the general election in November. This factor, combined with a gain in local government education, led to an overall decrease of 10,800 in government employment over the month. Since the November 8th general election was held during the employment reference week (the week including the 12th of any month), federal guidelines required that these temporary workers be counted in the November estimates. Employment exceeds its December 1987 level by 4,500 due to job growth in manufacturing, construction, trade, and services.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell by 12,200, led by the aforementioned decline of 10,800 in government. Manufacturing employment moved downward by 600 with a drop of 200 in stone, clay and glass and a seasonal loss of 400 in other nondurable goods. Mining decreased 400 with losses of 200 in bituminous coal mining and 100 in oil and gas extraction. Construction fell 1,200 seasonally, while trade increased 1,300 as retail establishments put on extra workers for the holiday season. Transportation and public utilities lost 200 due to a labor management dispute. Employment in finance, insurance and real estate remained level. Services decreased 300 as seasonal losses in hotels and amusements more than offset the gain in health services. State government dropped 300 as student workers left colleges and universities at the end of the fall semester. Local government, as previously noted, fell 10,500 as the temporary poll workers were dropped from the estimates. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment is 5,000 greater than in December 1987.

U N E M P L O Y M E N T

The number of unemployed West Virginians rose 4,600 from November to a mid-December level of 46,300. This figure represents 6.6 percent of the labor force, up .8 percent from November. The current unemployment rate is .8 percent less than for December 1987.

Total employment decreased by 14,800. Total unemployment increased by 4,600. The unemployment rate increased from 5.8 percent to 6.6 percent. Notable industry changes between November and December 1988 were:

Manufacturing	(- 600)	Apparel and Accessory Stores	(+ 400)
Stone, Clay and Glass	(- 200)	Eating & Drinking Places	(+ 200)
Apparel	(- 200)	Miscellaneous Retail	(+ 200)
Other Nondurable Goods	(- 400)	Hotels	(- 300)
Bituminous Coal Mining	(- 200)	Amusements	(- 400)
Construction	(-1,200)	Health Services	(+ 200)
Transportation and Public Utilities	(- 200)	State Government	(- 300)
General Merchandise Stores	(+ 900)	Local Government	(-10,500)

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Net Change to Dec 1988 from:	
	Dec 1988	Nov** 1988	Dec 1987	Nov 1988	Dec 1987
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	704.4	714.6	705.5	-10.2	-1.1
Total Employment	658.1	672.9	653.6	-14.8	4.5
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestics in Private Households, & Agricultural Workers	53.2	57.3	54.1	-4.1	-0.9
Total Unemployment	46.3	41.7	51.9	4.6	-5.6
Unemployment Rate	6.6	5.8	7.4	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	741.9	747.2	751.9	-5.3	-10.0
Total Employment	668.7	679.7	676.9	-11.0	-8.2
Total Unemployment	73.2	67.5	74.9	5.7	-1.7
Unemployment Rate	9.9	9.0	10.0	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	612.3	624.5	607.3	-12.2	5.0
Manufacturing	87.1	87.7	85.8	-0.6	1.3
Durable Goods	49.0	48.9	47.7	0.1	1.3
Lumber & Furniture	7.3	7.3	7.0	0.0	0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass	8.0	8.2	8.5	-0.2	-0.5
Primary Metals	12.7	12.6	12.7	0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metals	7.7	7.6	7.6	0.1	0.1
Machinery, except Electrical	6.2	6.1	5.8	0.1	0.4
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.1
Other Durable Goods 1/	4.5	4.5	3.6	0.0	0.9
Nondurable Goods	38.1	38.8	38.1	-0.7	0.0
Food	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.1
Apparel	3.3	3.5	3.9	-0.2	-0.6
Printing & Publishing	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	0.1
Chemicals	17.9	18.0	18.0	-0.1	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	7.8	8.2	7.3	-0.4	0.5
Nonmanufacturing	525.2	536.8	521.5	-11.6	3.7
Mining	34.2	34.6	36.1	-0.4	-1.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	29.0	29.2	30.7	-0.2	-1.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.2	4.3	4.3	-0.1	-0.1
Contract Construction	24.2	25.4	22.6	-1.2	1.6
Building Construction	7.4	7.6	5.8	-0.2	1.6
Heavy Construction	6.4	7.1	5.9	-0.7	0.5
Special Trade Contractors	10.4	10.7	10.9	-0.3	-0.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	36.6	36.8	36.3	-0.2	0.3
Transportation	16.1	16.2	15.9	-0.1	0.2
Communication	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.5	12.6	12.4	-0.1	0.1

December 1988 (continued)

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Dec 1988	Nov** 1988	Dec 1987	Net Change to Dec 1988 from: Nov 1988	Dec 1987
Nonmanufacturing--cont.					
Trade	146.6	145.3	145.8	1.3	0.8
Wholesale	29.6	29.6	29.9	0.0	-0.3
Retail	117.0	115.7	115.9	1.3	1.1
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	4.7	4.8	4.6	-0.1	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	20.4	19.5	20.2	0.9	0.2
Food Stores	22.3	22.2	22.2	0.1	0.1
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	14.9	15.0	14.4	-0.1	0.5
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.9	5.5	6.0	0.4	-0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	5.2	5.1	5.3	0.1	-0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	32.2	32.4	31.9	-0.2	0.3
Miscellaneous Retail	11.4	11.2	11.3	0.2	0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.4	24.4	24.5	0.0	-0.1
Banking	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Services	127.8	128.1	125.1	-0.3	2.7
Hotels	7.6	7.9	7.3	-0.3	0.3
Personal Services	6.7	6.6	6.4	0.1	0.3
Business & Repair Services	17.9	17.8	17.7	0.1	0.2
Amusements, including Motion Pictures	4.5	4.9	4.9	-0.4	-0.4
Health Services	49.3	49.1	47.3	0.2	2.0
Educational Services	6.0	6.0	5.6	0.0	0.4
Social Services	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0
Government	131.4	142.2	131.1	-10.8	0.3
Federal	16.5	16.5	16.1	0.0	0.4
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
US Postal Service	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	0.1
All Others	8.2	8.2	7.9	0.0	0.3
State	40.9	41.2	41.2	-0.3	-0.3
Hospitals	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Education	18.3	18.7	18.1	-0.4	0.2
All Others	19.2	19.1	19.7	0.1	-0.5
Local	74.0	84.5	73.8	-10.5	0.2
Hospitals	5.8	5.7	5.7	0.1	0.1
Education	49.1	48.7	48.7	0.4	0.4
All Others	19.1	30.1	19.4	-11.0	-0.3
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.2	0.0	0.3	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods includes transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods includes tobacco, textiles, paper, petroleum refining, rubber and plastics, and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

December 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Manufacturing	$459.90	$463.26	$443.39	42.0	42.0	41.4	$10.95	$11.03	$10.71
Durable Goods	472.78	471.92	456.23	42.1	41.8	41.4	11.23	11.29	11.02
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	445.77	467.32	442.13	41.7	41.8	40.9	10.69	11.18	10.81
Primary Metals Industries	622.27	612.77	600.99	44.8	45.9	43.9	13.89	13.35	13.69
Fabricated Metals Products	468.99	490.72	457.86	37.7	38.7	39.2	12.44	12.68	11.68
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	467.21	454.26	436.32	41.2	40.2	40.4	11.34	11.30	10.80
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	539.32	459.76	499.96	48.5	38.7	43.1	11.12	11.88	11.60
Chemicals & Allied Products	642.70	698.07	647.83	43.9	45.3	44.1	14.64	15.41	14.69
Bituminous Coal Mining	695.64	697.51	738.28	40.8	40.6	42.7	17.05	17.18	17.29
Contract Construction	534.30	542.73	533.52	39.0	39.5	38.3	13.70	13.74	13.93

*Revised.

This series includes 66,700 manufacturing, 24,100 bituminous coal mining, and 21,300 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The economic indicators for December were disappointing, but not unusual or alarming in light of the state's continually strengthening economic position. Only five of the eighteen indicators were up over November's strong showing with both gainers and losers moving only minimally. Coal production declined from November to December, yet 1988 will be recorded as the highest production year in almost two decades.

When compared to the same month in 1987, December more correctly reveals the long-term upward trend the West Virginia economy has been experiencing. Very significant is the decline in the insured unemployment rate from 3.4 to 2.9 percent and the total unemployment rate from 7.2 to 6.4 percent. The only two indicators down over the year are average weekly hours and average hourly earnings in bituminous coal mining, a situation not likely to change. The economic health of the state continues to improve and is making the depth of the 1982-83 recession an increasingly distant memory.

COUNTY EMPHASIS

The elimination from the employment estimates of 11,000 temporary election workers, which caused a large though economically insignificant drop in employment statewide, had the same effect among the counties. Only one county saw employment increase between November and December. Unemployment increased in 47 counties, decreased in seven counties and remained the same in one county. The unemployment rate increased in 53 counties while the number of counties with unemployment rates in double digits rose from three to nine. For the second consecutive month, Calhoun County had the state's highest unemployment rate, at 15.8 percent of the labor force. Jefferson County again had the lowest rate of unemployment at 2.7 percent. Counties with unemployment rates in double digits were Calhoun, Clay, Gilmer and Webster in central West Virginia, McDowell and Wyoming in the southern coalfields, Barbour and Tucker in the northern part of the state, and Greenbrier County in the southeast.

WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing			
Unadjusted	41.3	41.9	41.7
Seasonally Adjusted	41.1	41.8	41.1
Total Production Worker Hours in Manufacturing (000), Weekly, Unadjusted	2,780	2,801	2,630
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$459.90	$463.30	$443.40
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	40.8	40.6	42.7
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$695.60	$697.50	$738.30
Coal Production (000 Tons)			
Unadjusted	12,477	13,170	11,826
Seasonally Adjusted	13,035	13,372	12,355
Commercial and Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)			
Unadjusted	1,155	1,085	1,058
Seasonally Adjusted	1,169	1,167	1,070
New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Unadjusted	7,568	4,890	7,421
Interstate Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	990	903	1,066
Seasonally Adjusted	838	862	903
Average Weekly Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	2,240	1,599	2,499
Seasonally Adjusted	1,797	1,673	2,004
Insured Unemployment Rate			
Unadjusted	2.9	2.3	3.4
Seasonally Adjusted	2.6	2.6	3.1
Total Unemployment Rate, Seasonally Adjusted	6.4	6.1	7.2

NOTE: Data for prior month and year may be revised from previously published figures.

SELECTED NATIONAL DATA

	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers			
Unadjusted			
1982-84 Base	120.5	120.3	115.4
1967 Base	360.9	360.5	345.7
Producer Price Index, Finished Goods			
Unadjusted, 1982 Base	110.0	109.7	105.8
Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance (000), Week including 12th, Unadjusted	354.6	275.4	391.1
Insured Unemployment Rate, Week including 12th			
Unadjusted	2.0	1.8	2.1
Seasonally Adjusted	2.0	2.0	2.2

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell by 1,300 during December 1988 in the Charleston MSA. The decline resulted from the furlough of temporary workers hired for the November general election (-1,500). Manufacturing was unchanged for the month, while retail trade advanced seasonally (+500) during December. Services posted a slight gain of 100, while contract construction fell by 300. Approximately 170 workers were involved in a labor management dispute in transportation and public utilities.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment increased by 600 during December 1988, as the MSA unemployment rate rose to 5.5 percent of the civilian labor force. Comparison with year-ago December 1987 indicates a decline of 400 unemployed. The area unemployment rate fell from 6.0 percent to 5.5 percent.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural employment declined by 1,000 during December 1988 to 105,900. Manufacturing employment remained unchanged, as the loss was wholly contained in the nonmanufacturing sector, as employment contracted in response to the addition of election-related workers in November. The only marginal increase in employment was in retail trade (+200), where the expansion was expected with the onset of the holiday shopping season.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment rose by 400 over the period to 5,100 in the Huntington MSA. The unemployment rate rose accordingly, increasing from 3.9 to 4.3 percent. However, year-ago comparisons indicate a decline of 1,500, when the unemployment rate stood at 5.6 percent.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment declined by 600 during December 1988 in the Parkersburg MSA. Manufacturing registered a slight gain of 100, while nonmanufacturing fell by 700. Local government declined by 800, as temporary election workers were furloughed after the November general election. Contract construction employment advanced by 100. Comparison with year-ago December 1987 reveals an increase of 500 over the year. Manufacturing increased by 400, particularly in durable goods. Contract construction rose by 500, while services (-300) and trade (-100) declined.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment increased by 400 during December, while the area unemployment rate rose to 4.6 percent of the civilian labor force. Unemployment fell by 300 over the year, with the unemployment rate falling from 5.0 percent.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment dropped sharply in December as poll workers completed their one day of work during the general election in November. Construction fell two hundred as the normal seasonal contraction took its toll. Manufacturing slipped approximately 100 due to a temporary downturn in durable goods production. With the exception of a slight increase in trade, other major industry groups remained stable over the last month. Comparisons with year-ago data revealed an increase of 400 in both total and nonagricultural employment. In percentage terms employment rose 0.7 of 1 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployment increased 500 in December with seasonal factors held primarily responsible. The rate rose to 5.1 percent after staying between 4 and 4.5 percent for several months. The current figure remains below the 5.8 percent rate of December 1987. However, the rate should rise again in January and remain in the 6 to 7 percent range through the first quarter. Rates will decline as the weather improves.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to December 1988 from:			
	Dec. 1988	Nov.** 1988	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1988 Number	Nov. 1988 Percent	Dec. 1987 Number	Dec. 1987 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	111,700	112,200	110,000	-500	-0.4	1700	1.5
Employment	105,600	106,600	103,500	-1000	-0.9	2100	2.0
Unemployment	6,200	5,600	6,600	600	10.7	-400	-6.1
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.0	6.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	117,057	116,848	116,791	209	0.2	266	0.2
Total Employment	107,372	107,839	107,301	-467	-0.4	71	0.1
Total Unemployment	9,685	9,009	9,490	676	7.5	195	2.1
Unemployment Rate	8.3	7.7	8.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	108,900	110,200	107,100	-1300	-1.2	1800	1.7
Manufacturing	11,100	11,100	11,000	0	0.0	100	0.9
Durable Goods	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	0.0	100	6.3
Nondurable Goods	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	7,900	7,900	8,000	0	0.0	-100	-1.3
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	1,500	1,500	1,400	0	0.0	100	7.1
Nonmanufacturing	97,800	99,100	96,100	-1300	-1.3	1700	1.8
Mining	2,000	2,100	2,100	-100	-4.8	-100	-4.8
Contract Construction	4,200	4,500	3,900	-300	-6.7	300	7.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,600	8,600	8,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trade	29,300	28,800	29,000	500	1.7	300	1.0
Wholesale	7,400	7,400	7,300	0	0.0	100	1.4
Retail	21,900	21,400	21,700	500	2.3	200	0.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6,100	6,100	6,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	25,600	25,500	25,500	100	0.4	100	0.4
Health	9,800	9,800	9,700	0	0.0	100	1.0
Government	22,000	23,500	20,900	-1500	-6.4	1100	5.3
Federal	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	11,200	11,200	10,100	0	0.0	1100	10.9
Local	9,000	10,500	9,000	-1500	-14.3	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	170	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; printing and publishing; and rubber and plastic products.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Manufacturing	$601.55	$621.95	$571.76	45.4	45.2	43.3	$13.25	$13.76	$13.20
Nondurable Goods	644.96	655.20	597.82	46.5	45.5	43.7	13.87	14.40	13.68
Chemicals	705.00	719.78	664.39	47.0	45.7	44.5	15.00	15.75	14.93

*Revised.

This series includes 6,600 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Dec. 1988 from:			
	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1988 Number	Nov. 1988 Percent	Dec. 1987 Number	Dec. 1987 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	119,500	120,200	118,500	-700	-0.6	1000	0.8
Employment	114,400	115,600	111,900	-1200	-1.0	2500	2.2
Unemployment	5,100	4,700	6,600	400	8.5	-1500	-22.7
Unemployment Rate	4.3	3.9	5.6	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	127,162	127,236	128,462	-74	-0.1	-1300	-1.0
Total Employment	117,902	118,467	116,270	-565	-0.5	1632	1.4
Total Unemployment	9,260	8,769	12,192	491	5.6	-2932	-24.0
Unemployment Rate	7.3	6.9	9.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	105,900	106,900	103,900	-1000	-0.9	2000	1.9
Manufacturing	19,800	19,800	19,300	0	0.0	500	2.6
Durable Goods	11,900	11,900	11,400	0	0.0	500	4.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,900	2,000	2,000	-100	-5.0	-100	-5.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,300	7,200	7,200	100	1.4	100	1.4
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,700	2,700	2,200	0	0.0	500	22.7
Nondurable Goods	7,900	7,900	7,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	86,100	87,100	84,600	-1000	-1.1	1500	1.8
Mining	1,400	1,400	1,300	0	0.0	100	7.7
Contract Construction	4,800	4,900	4,000	-100	-2.0	800	20.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	7,600	7,700	7,700	-100	-1.3	-100	-1.3
Trade	27,500	27,300	27,500	200	0.7	0	0.0
Wholesale	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	0.0	100	1.9
Retail	22,000	21,800	22,100	200	0.9	-100	-0.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,900	3,900	3,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	22,200	22,100	20,100	100	0.5	2100	10.4
Health	8,900	8,900	7,600	0	0.0	1300	17.1
Government	18,700	19,800	20,100	-1100	-5.6	-1400	-7.0
Federal	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	5,500	5,600	5,200	-100	-1.8	300	5.8
Local	10,400	11,400	12,100	-1000	-8.8	-1700	-14.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Manufacturing	$519.58	$513.26	$515.34	41.5	40.8	42.0	$12.52	$12.58	$12.27
Durable Goods	574.48	567.24	562.90	43.0	42.3	43.3	13.36	13.41	13.00
Stone, Clay & Glass	467.88	460.57	507.70	42.0	42.1	42.7	11.14	10.94	11.89
Primary & Fabricated Metals	672.53	657.66	636.41	44.1	42.9	43.8	15.25	15.33	14.53
Nondurable Goods	417.57	415.62	427.28	38.7	38.2	39.6	10.79	10.88	10.79

*Revised.

This series includes 14,400 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Dec. 1988 from:			
	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1988 Number	Nov. 1988 Percent	Dec. 1987 Number	Dec. 1987 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	67,800	68,300	67,500	-500	-0.7	300	0.4
Employment	64,700	65,600	64,200	-900	-1.4	500	0.8
Unemployment	3,100	2,700	3,400	400	14.8	-300	-8.8
Unemployment Rate	4.6	3.9	5.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	71,072	71,238	71,755	-166	-0.2	-683	-1.0
Total Employment	66,072	66,704	66,545	-632	-0.9	-473	-0.7
Total Unemployment	5,000	4,534	5,210	466	10.3	-210	-4.0
Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.4	7.3	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	60,800	61,400	60,300	-600	-1.0	500	0.8
Manufacturing	14,300	14,200	13,900	100	0.7	400	2.9
Durable Goods	6,900	6,800	6,600	100	1.5	300	4.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,800	1,800	1,700	0	0.0	100	5.9
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,700	2,600	2,600	100	3.8	100	3.8
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	0.0	100	4.3
Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,400	7,300	0	0.0	100	1.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	0.0	100	1.9
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	46,500	47,200	46,400	-700	-1.5	100	0.2
Mining	600	600	600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	3,200	3,100	2,700	100	3.2	500	18.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trade	14,900	14,900	15,000	0	0.0	-100	-0.7
Wholesale	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	0.0	100	4.0
Retail	12,300	12,300	12,500	0	0.0	-200	-1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	13,400	13,400	13,700	0	0.0	-300	-2.2
Health	4,100	4,100	4,200	0	0.0	-100	-2.4
Government	10,000	10,800	10,000	-800	-7.4	0	0.0
Federal	1,600	1,700	1,700	-100	-5.9	-100	-5.9
State	1,500	1,400	1,300	100	7.1	200	15.4
Local	6,900	7,700	7,000	-800	-10.4	-100	-1.4
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Manufacturing	$509.63	$533.39	$503.76	41.4	41.9	42.8	$12.31	$12.73	$11.77
Durable Goods	439.20	459.29	414.59	40.0	39.8	41.5	10.98	11.54	9.99
Stone, Clay, & Glass	464.03	530.99	372.19	42.3	43.1	41.4	10.97	12.32	8.99
Primary & Fabricated Metals	446.99	457.08	481.59	38.7	39.1	40.3	11.55	11.69	11.95
Nondurable Goods	598.75	622.86	614.05	43.2	44.3	44.4	13.86	14.06	13.83

*Revised.

This series includes 10,100 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1988

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Dec. 1988 from:			
	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1988 Number	Nov. 1988 Percent	Dec. 1987 Number	Dec. 1987 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	67,500	68,700	67,500	-1200	-1.7	0	0.0
Employment	64,000	65,700	63,600	-1700	-2.6	400	0.6
Unemployment	3,500	3,000	3,900	500	16.7	-400	-10.3
Unemployment Rate	5.1	4.4	5.8	xx	xx	xx	xx
Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	70,970	71,883	72,009	-913	-1.3	-1039	-1.4
Total Employment	65,384	66,740	65,963	-1356	-2.0	-579	-0.9
Total Unemployment	5,586	5,143	6,046	443	8.6	-460	-7.6
Unemployment Rate	7.9	7.2	8.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	59,300	60,700	58,900	-1400	-2.3	400	0.7
Manufacturing	6,900	7,000	7,000	-100	-1.4	-100	-1.4
Durable Goods	2,900	3,000	3,100	-100	-3.3	-200	-6.5
Nondurable Goods	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	0.0	100	2.6
Nonmanufacturing	52,400	53,700	51,900	-1300	-2.4	500	1.0
Mining	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	0.0	100	4.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	0.0	100	4.5
Contract Construction	2,200	2,400	2,000	-200	-8.3	200	10.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,300	3,200	3,300	100	3.1	0	0.0
Trade	16,100	16,000	16,300	100	0.6	-200	-1.2
Wholesale	2,800	2,800	3,100	0	0.0	-300	-9.7
Retail	13,300	13,200	13,200	100	0.8	100	0.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	0.0	-100	-3.7
Services	16,000	16,000	15,700	0	0.0	300	1.9
Health Services	7,400	7,400	7,100	0	0.0	300	4.2
Government	9,800	11,100	9,600	-1300	-11.7	200	2.1
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	2,200	2,300	2,100	-100	-4.3	100	4.8
Local	6,900	8,100	6,800	-1200	-14.8	100	1.5
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov.* 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Manufacturing	$479.20	$522.79	$505.62	40.0	42.4	42.1	$11.98	$12.33	$12.01
Durable Goods	433.76	444.29	464.52	40.5	40.5	42.0	10.71	10.97	11.06
Nondurable Goods	515.57	589.60	542.29	39.6	44.0	42.3	13.07	13.40	12.82

*Revised

This series includes 4,800 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

December 1988

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings Received Program Year to Date 2/	Unfilled Total	Unfilled 30 Days or more	Filled Total	Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End of Month
TOTAL 3/	98,824	37,133	25,289	3,610	2,751	19,984	3.9	10.3
Professional, Technical & Managerial	7,530	3,247	663	214	159	240	11.4	15.2
Clerical & Sales	18,396	6,767	5,155	850	617	3,767	3.6	8.0
Services	8,569	3,090	3,935	591	362	2,817	2.2	5.2
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	418	163	67	4	4	59	6.2	40.8
Processing	1,460	753	1,356	353	270	1,001	1.1	2.1
Machine Trades	4,714	2,183	556	193	113	359	8.5	11.3
Benchwork	2,416	1,063	705	216	193	518	3.4	4.9
Structural Work	12,875	5,822	1,261	336	262	702	10.2	17.3
Miscellaneous	14,891	6,039	11,591	853	771	10,521	1.3	7.1
Transportation	3,969	1,867	521	113	90	270	7.6	16.5
Packaging & Materials Handling	7,249	2,601	10,857	657	617	10,096	0.7	4.0
Other 4/	3,673	1,571	213	83	64	155	17.2	18.9
Entry Total 5/	27,555	8,006	0	0	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of Data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96 containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period Covered: July 1, 1988 through December 31, 1988. Program Year 1988 defined as July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1989.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

December 1988

State UI Program Activity	December 1988	November 1988	December 1987	Percent Change to Dec. 1988 from: Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Initial Claims 1/	9,855	7,034	10,997	40.1	-10.4
Total Continued Weeks	66,709	56,633	86,557	17.8	-22.9
Total Benefits Paid	$7,223,999	$6,371,917	$9,705,596	13.4	-25.6
Total Weeks Compensated	54,198	47,053	71,571	15.2	-24.3
Average Weekly Payment	$133.29	$135.42	$135.61	-1.6	-1.7
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	2.9	2.3	3.4	xx	xx
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	$129,207,245	$132,456,398	$62,058,385	-2.5	108.2

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1988

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,290	3,760	530	12.4
Berkeley	23,950	22,690	1,260	5.3
Boone	8,020	7,300	720	9.0
Braxton	5,080	4,650	430	8.4
Brooke	10,710	10,190	520	4.8
Cabell*	41,560	39,800	1,760	4.2
Calhoun	2,790	2,350	440	15.8
Clay	2,660	2,330	330	12.5
Doddridge*	2,400	2,280	120	5.1
Fayette	15,950	14,640	1,310	8.2
Gilmer	2,760	2,480	290	10.3
Grant	3,810	3,440	370	9.6
Greenbrier*	14,130	12,560	1,570	11.1
Hampshire	6,360	6,000	360	5.7
Hancock	14,630	13,940	690	4.7
Hardy	4,900	4,520	380	7.8
Harrison*	28,470	26,160	2,320	8.1
Jackson	9,010	8,210	800	8.9
Jefferson	16,980	16,520	460	2.7
Kanawha*	95,580	90,560	5,020	5.3
Lewis	7,080	6,600	480	6.8
Lincoln	7,140	6,470	680	9.5
Logan	12,620	11,540	1,080	8.6
McDowell	6,610	5,820	790	11.9
Marion	21,130	19,510	1,620	7.7
Marshall*	14,000	13,100	900	6.4
Mason	7,930	7,180	750	9.4
Mercer	25,840	24,490	1,350	5.2
Mineral	11,140	10,800	350	3.1
Mingo	9,630	8,860	770	8.0
Monongalia*	35,440	34,330	1,110	3.1
Monroe*	4,190	3,910	280	6.6
Morgan	4,650	4,460	190	4.2
Nicholas*	8,970	8,120	850	9.5
Ohio*	23,710	22,510	1,200	5.1
Pendleton	4,350	3,980	370	8.4
Pleasants	2,300	2,130	180	7.7
Pocahontas	4,680	4,260	420	9.0
Preston*	11,540	10,740	800	6.9
Putnam*	16,130	15,000	1,130	7.0
Raleigh	27,730	25,660	2,070	7.5
Randolph	10,690	9,670	1,020	9.5
Ritchie	4,490	4,070	420	9.3
Roane	5,430	4,910	520	9.6
Summers	4,190	3,810	380	9.1
Taylor*	5,780	5,250	530	9.2
Tucker	3,670	3,290	380	10.5
Tyler*	4,430	4,160	260	6.0
Upshur	8,190	7,520	680	8.3
Wayne*	14,890	13,970	930	6.2
Webster*	3,090	2,680	410	13.2
Wetzel*	8,810	8,190	630	7.1
Wirt	2,390	2,190	200	8.2
Wood*	39,980	37,920	2,070	5.2
Wyoming	7,540	6,620	920	12.2

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

December 1988

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	122,120	113,740	6,142	5.0
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	122,563	116,009	6,554	5.3
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	704,400	658,100	46,300	6.6
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	111,700	105,600	6,200	5.5
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	119,500	114,400	5,100	4.3
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	67,800	64,700	3,100	4.6
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	67,500	64,000	3,500	5.1
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	36,650	33,690	2,970	8.1
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	12,060	10,800	1,260	10.4
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	46,970	45,070	1,900	4.1
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,240	12,350	890	6.7
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,320	16,470	1,840	10.1

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
December 1988

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,657	3,823	834	17.9
Berkeley	25,063	23,079	1,984	7.9
Boone	8,561	7,424	1,137	13.3
Braxton	5,405	4,734	671	12.4
Brooke	11,179	10,365	814	7.3
Cabell*	43,246	40,483	2,763	6.4
Calhoun	3,080	2,387	693	22.5
Clay	2,891	2,367	524	18.1
Doddridge*	2,513	2,321	192	7.6
Fayette	16,952	14,893	2,059	12.1
Gilmer	2,968	2,519	449	15.1
Grant	4,074	3,497	577	14.2
Greenbrier*	15,243	12,778	2,465	16.2
Hampshire	6,668	6,098	570	8.5
Hancock	15,269	14,183	1,086	7.1
Hardy	5,200	4,598	602	11.6
Harrison*	30,250	26,607	3,643	12.0
Jackson	9,613	8,355	1,258	13.1
Jefferson	17,519	16,801	718	4.1
Kanawha*	100,016	92,116	7,900	7.9
Lewis	7,472	6,711	761	10.2
Lincoln	7,643	6,579	1,064	13.9
Logan	13,445	11,738	1,707	12.7
McDowell	7,165	5,922	1,243	17.3
Marion	22,394	19,845	2,549	11.4
Marshall*	14,738	13,329	1,409	9.6
Mason	8,481	7,304	1,177	13.9
Mercer	27,033	24,908	2,125	7.9
Mineral	11,106	10,282	824	7.4
Mingo	10,220	9,010	1,210	11.8
Monongalia*	36,662	34,918	1,744	4.8
Monroe*	4,412	3,978	434	9.8
Morgan	4,842	4,537	305	6.3
Nicholas*	9,594	8,255	1,339	14.0
Ohio*	24,780	22,894	1,886	7.6
Pendleton	4,629	4,052	577	12.5
Pleasants	2,441	2,161	280	11.5
Pocahontas	4,994	4,334	660	13.2
Preston*	12,178	10,925	1,253	10.3
Putnam*	17,041	15,256	1,785	10.5
Raleigh	29,353	26,099	3,254	11.1
Randolph	11,445	9,839	1,606	14.0
Ritchie	4,799	4,144	655	13.6
Roane	5,814	4,992	822	14.1
Summers	4,474	3,877	597	13.3
Taylor*	6,169	5,337	832	13.5
Tucker	3,946	3,341	605	15.3
Tyler*	4,650	4,234	416	8.9
Upshur	8,711	7,645	1,066	12.2
Wayne*	15,664	14,207	1,457	9.3
Webster*	3,370	2,727	643	19.1
Wetzel*	9,308	8,325	983	10.6
Wirt	2,536	2,228	308	12.1
Wood*	41,816	38,567	3,249	7.8
Wyoming	8,184	6,735	1,449	17.7

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)

December 1988

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	122,120	113,740	6,142	5.0
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	122,563	116,009	6,554	5.3
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	741,877	668,663	73,214	9.9
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	117,057	107,372	9,685	8.3
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	127,162	117,902	9,260	7.3
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	71,072	66,072	5,000	7.0
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	70,970	65,384	5,586	7.9
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	38,932	34,265	4,667	12.0
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	12,964	10,982	1,982	15.3
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	48,840	45,843	2,997	6.1
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,958	12,559	1,399	10.0
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	19,655	16,756	2,899	14.7

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
Revised November 1988

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,300	3,910	390	9.1
Berkeley	24,500	22,780	1,720	7.0
Boone	8,280	7,520	760	9.2
Braxton	5,010	4,650	350	7.1
Brooke	10,920	10,410	510	4.6
Cabell*	41,890	40,220	1,670	4.0
Calhoun	2,900	2,500	400	13.7
Clay	2,700	2,430	270	9.9
Doddridge*	2,450	2,340	110	4.3
Fayette	16,470	15,230	1,240	7.5
Gilmer	2,960	2,690	270	9.0
Grant	3,850	3,590	260	6.7
Greenbrier*	14,310	13,220	1,090	7.6
Hampshire	6,750	6,380	370	5.5
Hancock	14,880	14,250	630	4.2
Hardy	4,960	4,740	220	4.5
Harrison*	29,150	26,860	2,290	7.9
Jackson	9,080	8,370	710	7.8
Jefferson	17,360	16,950	410	2.3
Kanawha*	96,010	91,440	4,570	4.8
Lewis	7,200	6,740	470	6.5
Lincoln	7,160	6,560	600	8.4
Logan	12,930	11,820	1,110	8.6
McDowell	7,150	6,340	810	11.4
Marion	21,200	19,850	1,350	6.4
Marshall*	14,200	13,440	750	5.3
Mason	8,170	7,520	650	8.0
Mercer	26,270	25,020	1,250	4.7
Mineral	11,520	11,130	390	3.4
Mingo	9,900	9,110	790	7.9
Monongalia*	35,980	34,940	1,040	2.9
Monroe*	4,310	4,110	200	4.5
Morgan	4,820	4,650	170	3.6
Nicholas*	9,380	8,630	750	7.9
Ohio*	24,190	23,090	1,110	4.6
Pendleton	4,140	4,030	110	2.7
Pleasants	2,400	2,250	150	6.3
Pocahontas	4,260	3,970	300	7.0
Preston*	11,480	10,930	540	4.7
Putnam*	16,140	15,140	1,000	6.2
Raleigh	28,300	26,300	2,000	7.1
Randolph	10,700	9,930	770	7.2
Ritchie	4,590	4,210	380	8.2
Roane	5,680	5,170	510	9.0
Summers	4,370	4,020	350	8.1
Taylor*	5,770	5,390	380	6.6
Tucker	3,580	3,250	340	9.5
Tyler*	4,430	4,230	200	4.5
Upshur	8,330	7,810	520	6.2
Wayne*	15,050	14,110	930	6.2
Webster*	3,160	2,850	310	9.7
Wetzel*	8,820	8,330	490	5.6
Wirt	2,440	2,290	150	6.1
Wood*	40,310	38,470	1,840	4.6
Wyoming	7,580	6,770	810	10.7

All data have been revised to March 1987 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

Revised November 1988

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	122,639	116,314	6,325	5.2
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	122,572	115,976	6,595	5.4
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	714,600	672,900	41,700	5.8
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	112,200	106,600	5,600	5.0
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	120,200	115,600	4,700	3.9
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	68,300	65,600	2,700	3.9
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	68,700	65,700	3,000	4.4
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	37,370	34,580	2,780	7.4
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	12,540	11,490	1,050	8.4
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	47,460	45,880	1,580	3.3
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,250	12,560	690	5.2
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,620	17,330	1,290	6.9

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 Valley Drive, S	256-6792	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	285-3120
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	211 Broad Street	348-0342	Parkersburg	36th St at Murdoch Av	420-4525
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	627-2125	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7-11 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	299 E Edgar Avenue	647-7415
Fairmont	109 Adams Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	528-5525	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	792-7010	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436/3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	238-1045
			Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

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Labor and Economic Research Section, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
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West Virginia Labor Market Trends

March 1989

STATE HIGHLIGHTS

EMPLOYMENT Employment in West Virginia increased 6,200 since February to a mid-March level of 653,000. Employment now exceeds its March 1988 level by 10,900, due to large gains in manufacturing, construction, trade, and services.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment jumped 6,900 in March, which, despite expected seasonal improvements, is very encouraging. Compared with March 1988, the increase in employment was even higher, up 10,700 over last year. Construction and trade led the gainers with heavy construction up 900, special trades improving 800, and building construction expanding 500. These categories are well ahead of March 1988, with heavy construction making a vigorous advance of over 25 percent. In trade, auto dealers, apparel stores, furniture stores, and restaurants responded to the normal change in seasons, and in all the previously mentioned groups, only furniture stores do not have significant increases over 1988. Overall, trade employment advanced 2,300. Services gained 1,400, with the largest increase in health services, up 600 over the month and 3,300 over the year. Manufacturing and transportation and public utilities each experienced scattered gains adding to 300. Although bituminous coal mining employment increased only slightly over February while oil and gas extraction held steady, production remains robust. Government employment rose 200 as a gain of 900 in student workers at state colleges offset losses elsewhere. Compared with last year, nonagricultural wage and salary employment is up 10,700, including increases of 1,900 each in manufacturing and construction, 3,100 in trade, and 5,100 in services.

UNEMPLOYMENT The volume of unemployment declined 2,100 from February to a mid-March level of 50,900. The unemployment rate decreased from 7.6 to 7.2 percent. This compares to a rate of 8.4 percent in March 1988, and represents the lowest March level and rate in this decade.

Total employment increased by 6,200. Total unemployment decreased by 2,100. The unemployment rate decreased from 7.6 to 7.2 percent. Notable industry changes between February 1989 and March 1989 were:

Building Construction	(+ 500)	Eating & Drinking Places	(+ 800)
Heavy Construction	(+ 900)	Miscellaneous Retail	(+ 200)
Special Trade Contractors	(+ 800)	Personal Services	(+ 200)
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	(+ 300)	Amusements, inc. Motion Pictures	(+ 200)
Automobile Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	(+ 300)	Health Services	(+ 600)
		Educational Services	(+ 200)
Apparel & Accessory Stores	(+ 200)	State Government	(+ 400)
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	(+ 300)	Local Government	(- 200)

Department of Employment Security ☐ 112 California Avenue ☐ Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0112
Gaston Caperton, Governor ☐ Andrew N. Richardson, Commissioner

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Mar 1989	Feb** 1989	Mar** 1988	Net Change to Mar 1989 from: Feb 1989	Mar 1988
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	703.9	699.9	701.0	4.0	2.9
Total Employment	653.0	646.8	642.1	6.2	10.9
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestics in Private Households, & Agricultural Workers	52.9	53.6	53.0	-0.7	-0.1
Total Unemployment	50.9	53.0	58.9	-2.1	-8.0
Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.6	8.4	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	747.2	741.5	738.2	5.7	9.0
Total Employment	686.4	673.5	659.0	12.9	27.4
Total Unemployment	60.8	68.0	79.2	-7.2	-18.4
Unemployment Rate	8.1	9.2	10.7	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	607.6	600.7	596.9	6.9	10.7
Manufacturing	87.2	86.9	85.3	0.3	1.9
Durable Goods	49.1	49.0	47.3	0.1	1.8
Lumber & Furniture	7.7	7.7	7.3	0.0	0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass	7.9	7.9	7.8	0.0	0.1
Primary Metals	14.8	14.8	14.9	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metals	5.4	5.5	5.2	-0.1	0.2
Machinery, except Electrical	5.8	5.7	5.3	0.1	0.5
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.6	2.5	2.6	0.1	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	4.9	4.9	4.2	0.0	0.7
Nondurable Goods	38.1	37.9	38.0	0.2	0.1
Food	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	0.2
Apparel	3.5	3.4	3.9	0.1	-0.4
Printing & Publishing	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	0.1
Chemicals	18.2	18.2	18.0	0.0	0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	7.2	7.1	7.2	0.1	0.0
Mining	33.8	33.6	34.2	0.2	-0.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	28.8	28.7	29.2	0.1	-0.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	22.8	20.6	20.9	2.2	1.9
Building Construction	6.1	5.6	6.0	0.5	0.1
Heavy Construction	5.9	5.0	4.7	0.9	1.2
Special Trade Contractors	10.8	10.0	10.2	0.8	0.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	37.1	36.8	36.4	0.3	0.7
Transportation	16.3	16.2	16.2	0.1	0.1
Communication	8.5	8.4	7.9	0.1	0.6
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.3	12.2	12.3	0.1	0.0

March 1989 (continued)

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Net Change to Mar 1989 from:	
	Mar 1989	Feb** 1989	Mar** 1988	Feb 1989	Mar 1988
Trade	142.2	139.9	139.1	2.3	3.1
Wholesale	29.1	29.1	29.4	0.0	-0.3
Retail	113.1	110.8	109.7	2.3	3.4
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	4.8	4.5	4.8	0.3	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	18.0	17.9	17.9	0.1	0.1
Food Stores	21.7	21.6	21.0	0.1	0.7
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	15.5	15.2	14.7	0.3	0.8
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.4	5.2	5.3	0.2	0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	4.3	4.0	4.5	0.3	-0.2
Eating & Drinking Places	32.7	31.9	31.1	0.8	1.6
Miscellaneous Retail	10.7	10.5	10.4	0.2	0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.2	24.2	24.2	0.0	0.0
Banking	10.6	10.6	10.7	0.0	-0.1
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
Services	132.8	131.4	127.7	1.4	5.1
Hotels	7.6	7.5	7.6	0.1	0.0
Personal Services	7.2	7.0	7.0	0.2	0.2
Business & Repair Services	18.8	18.7	18.3	0.1	0.5
Amusements, including Motion Pictures	4.5	4.3	4.0	0.2	0.5
Health Services	52.2	51.6	48.9	0.6	3.3
Educational Services	5.9	5.7	5.9	0.2	0.0
Social Services	7.2	7.2	7.1	0.0	0.1
Government	127.5	127.3	129.1	0.2	-1.6
Federal	16.2	16.2	16.0	0.0	0.2
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
US Postal Service	5.3	5.3	5.2	0.0	0.1
All Others	8.0	8.0	7.9	0.0	0.1
State	39.6	39.2	41.1	0.4	-1.5
Hospitals	3.1	3.2	3.4	-0.1	-0.3
Education	17.8	16.9	17.8	0.9	0.0
All Others	18.7	19.1	19.9	-0.4	-1.2
Local	71.7	71.9	72.0	-0.2	-0.3
Hospitals	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	0.2
Education	47.4	47.6	48.0	-0.2	-0.6
All Others	19.3	19.3	19.2	0.0	0.1
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.1	0.1	0.0	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods includes transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods includes tobacco, textiles, paper, petroleum refining, rubber and plastics, and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

March 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	March 1989	Feb.* 1989	March 1988	March 1989	Feb.* 1989	March 1988	March 1989	Feb.* 1989	March 1988
Total Manufacturing	$448.26	$450.87	$430.27	41.2	41.1	40.9	$10.88	$10.97	$10.52
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	410.17	421.61	418.70	39.9	39.7	39.5	10.28	10.62	10.60
Primary Metals Industries	595.52	595.79	609.13	43.5	44.1	44.3	13.69	13.51	13.75
Fabricated Metals Products	378.08	390.03	371.00	36.6	36.9	35.3	10.33	10.57	10.51
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	489.76	502.25	403.25	41.4	39.3	37.2	11.83	12.78	10.84
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	424.30	452.76	491.06	36.8	39.2	41.3	11.53	11.55	11.89
Chemicals & Allied Products	662.80	647.20	623.66	45.9	43.7	42.6	14.44	14.81	14.64
Bituminous Coal Mining	734.84	749.46	746.93	41.8	42.9	43.3	17.58	17.47	17.25
Contract Construction	557.92	473.50	508.64	40.4	36.2	37.1	13.81	13.08	13.71

*Revised.

This series includes 66,500 manufacturing, 24,200 bituminous coal mining, and 18,600 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The economic health of West Virginia remains sturdy in March as most indicators portray positive growth. With respect to seasonally adjusted figures, a similar pattern exists to a lesser degree. Inspection of the 18 indicators shows that over the month, 14 indicators grew, and 13 experienced the same trend as a year ago.

Adjusted average weekly hours in manufacturing increased slightly (0.9) from February to March, and 0.3 as compared to March of the previous year. Although average weekly earnings in manufacturing decreased $2.61 from the February figures, March earnings rose $17.99 from the same month last year. Examining total production worker hours in manufacturing, it becomes apparent that month to month figures have increased slightly by some 20,000 hours. Even more significant is the change from previous year's March figure, a rise of 6 percent which reflects a more developing economy.

The downward trend in the bituminous coal mining industry continues as both average weekly hours and earnings experienced a small decrease from February to March and year ago levels. Coal production, on the other hand, remains robust as figures continue to climb. Production levels grew 7.8 percent from the March 1988 level. New motor vehicle registrations grew 60 percent from last month's total, though totals dropped 11 percent from the monthly number last year.

Analysis of claims and unemployment data reveals a strengthening economy with the exception of interstate initial claims which increased. Although month to month unadjusted totals reflect a decrease in interstate initial claims, a seasonally adjusted total shows interstate initial claims up 10.7 percent from February, and a smaller 2.9 percent increase from year ago levels.

Total unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, tumbled 1.1 percent from the year ago rate. Average weekly initial claims and insured unemployment rates further demonstrated a more vigorous economy as all numbers dropped from February to March and year ago figures. Month to month changes in unadjusted average weekly claims dropped 32 percent and year ago levels were lower by 13 percent. Additionally, the seasonally adjusted insured unemployment rate declined one percent from 3.4 percent a year ago to the 2.4 percent March level.

COUNTY EMPHASIS

Unemployment increased in 14 counties while employment advanced in 45 counties. There were 17 counties with unemployment rates in double digits, two less than in February 1989.

In March there were 20 counties that had employment of 10,000 or more and that also had unemployment rates in single digits, one more than in February. There were 15 such counties in February 1988. These 20 counties accounted for 72 percent of employment in West Virginia. The counties are: Berkeley, Brooke, Cabell, Fayette, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Logan, Marion, Marshall, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne and Wood.

Four of the counties with unemployment rates in double digits are located in the southern coal fields. Eight counties are located in the central part of the state. Of the remaining five counties, three are along the western border, one is on the eastern border, and one is in the northern part of the state.

The counties with the highest and the lowest rates of unemployment were Calhoun and Jefferson with rates of 20.7 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively. Unemployment rates for counties in the Eastern Panhandle ranged from 2.6 to 4.6 percent. The rates for counties in the Northern Panhandle ranged from 5.1 to 7.1 percent.

WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	March 1989	Feb. 1989	March 1988
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing			
Unadjusted	41.2	41.1	40.9
Seasonally Adjusted	41.3	40.4	41.0
Total Production Worker Hours in Manufacturing (000), Weekly, Unadjusted	2,739	2,719	2,583
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$448.26	$450.87	$430.27
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	41.8	42.9	43.3
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$734.84	$749.46	$746.93
Coal Production (000 Tons)			
Unadjusted	13,366	11,693	12,399
Seasonally Adjusted	12,965	12,750	12,027
Commercial and Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)			
Unadjusted	1,295	1,167	1,088
Seasonally Adjusted	1,204	1,084	1,011
New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Unadjusted	8,174	5,112	9,210
Interstate Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	786	837	764
Seasonally Adjusted	861	778	837
Average Weekly Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	1,285	1,892	1,477
Seasonally Adjusted	1,436	1,660	1,651
Insured Unemployment Rate			
Unadjusted	3.3	3.9	4.4
Seasonally Adjusted	2.4	2.6	3.4
Total Unemployment Rate, Seasonally Adjusted	6.3	6.5	7.4

NOTE: Data for prior month and year may be revised from previously published figures.

SELECTED NATIONAL DATA

	March 1989	Feb. 1989	March 1988
Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers			
Unadjusted			
1982-84 Base	122.3	121.6	116.5
1967 Base	366.2	364.1	349.0
Producer Price Index, Finished Goods			
Unadjusted, 1982 Base	112.2	111.7	106.3
Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance (000), Week including 12th, Unadjusted	294.4	317.7	294.3
Insured Unemployment Rate, Week including 12th			
Unadjusted	2.5	2.6	2.6
Seasonally Adjusted	2.1	2.2	2.2

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 600 jobs during March 1989 in the Charleston MSA. Contract construction advanced by 200 during the month. Comparison with year-ago indicates a sizable gain of 1,500. Much of this increase occurred in services (+900) and durable goods manufacturing (+400). Total government fell by 500 over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment declined by 500 during the month. The MSA unemployment rate fell from 6.6 percent to 6.2 percent of the the civilian labor force. Comparison with year ago indicates the unemployment rate down from 6.8 percent.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 600 during March in the Huntington-Ashland-Ironton MSA. The rise in employment is attributable to seasonal construction (+500) during the month. Manufacturing advanced marginally (+100), while the only decreases occurred in mining (-100) and health services (-100). Comparison with March 1988 indicates a sharp increase (+2,700) in nonagricultural employment, with gains in manufacturing (+500), construction (+500), trade (+500) and services (+900).

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment decreased by 600 over the period to 5,700, as the unemployment rate declined accordingly from 5.3 to 4.8 percent of the civilian labor force.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment remained unchanged during March 1989 in the Parkersburg MSA. Nondurable goods manufacturing fell by 200. Comparison with year ago March 1988 indicates only an overall increase of 1,100 in nonagricultural employment. Services advanced by 700 over the year. Most other MSA industries showed only slight change from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment declined by 200 during March 1989. The MSA unemployment rate fell slightly from 5.4 percent to 5.2 percent of the civilian labor force. Total unemployment fell by 500 over the year, with the unemployment rate down from 6.0 percent.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment rebounded rather well in March after the normal winter slump. An employment estimate of 63,700 was up 1,100 over the month and 1,300 from a year ago. Gains in nonagricultural employment were much smaller with a 200 monthly increase and a 600 annual gain. Both durable goods and services registered short term growth of 200.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Seasonal related unemployment was much less than anticipated this winter and total is contracting once again after only a couple of months of moderate increases. The current rate off 5 percent is well below the state figure and down markedly from the 7 percent of March 1988. Indicators suggest that rates should quickly return to the 4 to 5 percent range of last summer and fall.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to March 1988 from:			
				Feb. 1989		March 1988	
	Mar. 1989	Feb.** 1989	Mar. 1988	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	110,200	110,000	109,700	200	0.2	500	0.5
Employment	103,400	102,700	102,100	700	0.7	1300	1.3
Unemployment	6,800	7,300	7,500	-500	-6.8	-700	-9.3
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.6	6.8	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	116,938	116,443	115,139	495	0.4	1799	1.6
Total Employment	108,805	107,094	105,038	1711	1.6	3767	3.6
Total Unemployment	8,133	9,349	10,101	-1216	-13.0	-1968	-19.5
Unemployment Rate	7.0	8.0	8.8	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	107,200	106,600	105,700	600	0.6	1500	1.4
Manufacturing	11,100	11,100	10,700	0	0.0	400	3.7
Durable Goods	1,700	1,700	1,300	0	0.0	400	30.8
Nondurable Goods	9,400	9,400	9,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	8,000	8,000	8,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mining	2,000	2,000	1,900	0	0.0	100	5.3
Contract Construction	3,700	3,500	3,700	200	5.7	0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,900	8,800	8,600	100	1.1	300	3.5
Trade	27,900	27,900	27,700	0	0.0	200	0.7
Wholesale	7,100	7,100	7,000	0	0.0	100	1.4
Retail	20,800	20,800	20,700	0	0.0	100	0.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6,300	6,200	6,200	100	1.6	100	1.6
Services	26,300	26,200	25,400	100	0.4	900	3.5
Health	10,100	10,100	9,600	0	0.0	500	5.2
Government	21,000	20,900	21,500	100	0.5	-500	-2.3
Federal	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	10,400	10,400	10,700	0	0.0	-300	-2.8
Local	8,800	8,700	9,000	100	1.1	-200	-2.2
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

**Revised.

1/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; printing and publishing; and rubber and plastic products.

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1989	Feb.* 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb.* 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb.* 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Manufacturing	$607.39	$609.73	$570.05	44.4	44.8	42.7	$13.68	$13.61	$13.35
Nondurable Goods	632.95	636.16	594.70	44.7	44.8	42.6	14.16	14.20	13.96
Chemicals	690.53	685.17	655.61	45.7	44.9	42.6	15.11	15.26	15.39

*Revised.

This series includes 6,900 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to March 1988 from:			
	Mar. 1989	Feb.** 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989		Mar. 1988	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	119,100	119,500	118,300	-400	-0.3	800	0.7
Employment	113,300	113,200	112,500	100	0.1	800	0.7
Unemployment	5,700	6,300	5,800	-600	-9.5	-100	-1.7
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.3	4.9	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	127,440	127,907	125,379	-467	-0.4	2061	1.6
Total Employment	117,853	117,307	114,872	546	0.5	2981	2.6
Total Unemployment	9,587	10,600	10,507	-1013	-9.6	-920	-8.8
Unemployment Rate	7.5	8.3	8.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	105,300	104,700	102,600	600	0.6	2700	2.6
Manufacturing	19,800	19,700	19,300	100	0.5	500	2.6
Durable Goods	11,800	11,800	11,400	0	0.0	400	3.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,800	1,800	1,900	0	0.0	-100	-5.3
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,400	7,400	7,300	0	0.0	100	1.4
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,600	2,600	2,200	0	0.0	400	18.2
Nondurable Goods	8,000	7,900	7,900	100	1.3	100	1.3
Mining	1,400	1,500	1,400	-100	-6.7	0	0.0
Contract Construction	4,000	3,500	3,500	500	14.3	500	14.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	7,900	7,900	7,800	0	0.0	100	1.3
Trade	26,600	26,500	26,100	100	0.4	500	1.9
Wholesale	5,400	5,400	5,300	0	0.0	100	1.9
Retail	21,200	21,100	20,800	100	0.5	400	1.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	0.0	100	2.7
Services	22,600	22,700	21,700	-100	-0.4	900	4.1
Health	9,700	9,800	9,200	-100	-1.0	500	5.4
Government	19,200	19,100	19,100	100	0.5	100	0.5
Federal	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	0.0	100	3.7
State	5,000	4,900	5,000	100	2.0	0	0.0
Local	11,400	11,400	11,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; machinery; electrical equipment; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1989	Feb.* 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb.* 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb.* 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Manufacturing	$561.17	$506.34	$493.02	43.2	40.9	41.5	$12.99	$12.38	$11.88
Durable Goods	561.88	554.09	549.55	41.9	42.2	42.7	13.41	13.13	12.87
Stone, Clay & Glass	438.87	466.57	457.45	40.3	42.3	42.2	10.89	11.03	10.84
Primary & Fabricated Metals	640.28	614.01	621.19	42.6	42.2	42.9	15.03	14.55	14.48
Nondurable Goods	561.27	426.86	391.43	45.3	38.7	39.3	12.39	11.03	9.96

*Revised.

This series includes 15,100 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Mar. 1989 from:			
	Mar. 1989	Feb.** 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989		Mar. 1988	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	66,200	67,300	66,400	-1100	-1.6	-200	-0.3
Employment	62,700	63,600	62,400	-900	-1.4	300	0.5
Unemployment	3,500	3,700	4,000	-200	-5.4	-500	-12.5
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.4	6.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	71,170	72,602	71,110	-1432	-2.0	60	0.1
Total Employment	66,019	66,860	64,700	-841	-1.3	1319	2.0
Total Unemployment	5,151	5,742	6,410	-591	-10.3	-1259	-19.6
Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.9	9.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	59,600	59,600	58,500	0	0.0	1100	1.9
Manufacturing	13,800	14,000	13,700	-200	-1.4	100	0.7
Durable Goods	6,800	6,800	6,600	0	0.0	200	3.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,400	2,400	2,200	0	0.0	200	9.1
Nondurable Goods	7,000	7,200	7,100	-200	-2.8	-100	-1.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	5,200	5,300	5,200	-100	-1.9	0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,800	1,900	1,900	-100	-5.3	-100	-5.3
Mining	600	600	600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	2,400	2,200	2,600	200	9.1	-200	-7.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	0.0	100	4.8
Trade	14,200	14,200	14,000	0	0.0	200	1.4
Wholesale	2,400	2,400	2,500	0	0.0	-100	-4.0
Retail	11,800	11,800	11,500	0	0.0	300	2.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	14,100	14,100	13,400	0	0.0	700	5.2
Health	4,300	4,200	4,300	100	2.4	0	0.0
Government	10,000	10,000	9,800	0	0.0	200	2.0
Federal	1,900	1,900	1,800	0	0.0	100	5.6
State	1,300	1,200	1,200	100	8.3	100	8.3
Local	6,800	6,900	6,800	-100	-1.4	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

**Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; machinery; electrical equipment; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; paper and allied products; printing and publishing; petroleum refining and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1989	Feb.* 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb.* 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb.* 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Manufacturing	$554.67	$543.14	$519.56	42.7	42.4	41.9	$12.99	$12.81	$12.40
Durable Goods	443.87	461.15	453.29	38.8	40.1	40.8	11.44	11.50	11.11
Stone, Clay, & Glass	502.17	509.04	519.44	40.4	39.8	42.3	12.43	12.79	12.28
Primary & Fabricated Metals	461.54	481.12	457.73	37.8	38.8	38.4	12.21	12.40	11.92
Nondurable Goods	689.67	645.07	602.30	47.4	45.3	43.3	14.55	14.24	13.91

*Revised.

This series includes 10,400 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Mar. 1989 from:			
	Mar. 1989	Feb.** 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989 Number	Feb. 1989 Percent	Mar. 1988 Number	Mar. 1988 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	67,000	66,200	67,100	800	1.2	-100	-0.1
Employment	63,700	62,600	62,400	1100	1.8	1300	2.1
Unemployment	3,300	3,600	4,700	-300	-8.3	-1400	-29.8
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.4	7.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	72,047	71,427	72,421	620	0.9	-374	-0.5
Total Employment	67,020	65,647	64,749	1373	2.1	2271	3.5
Total Unemployment	5,027	5,780	7,672	-753	-13.0	-2645	-34.5
Unemployment Rate	7.0	8.1	10.6	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	58,600	58,400	58,000	200	0.3	600	1.0
Manufacturing	7,200	7,100	7,100	100	1.4	100	1.4
Durable Goods	3,200	3,000	3,100	200	6.7	100	3.2
Nondurable Goods	4,000	4,100	4,000	-100	-2.4	0	0.0
Mining	2,600	2,600	2,200	0	0.0	400	18.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,500	2,500	2,200	0	0.0	300	13.6
Contract Construction	1,700	1,700	1,800	0	0.0	-100	-5.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,400	3,300	3,200	100	3.0	200	6.3
Trade	15,900	15,900	16,100	0	0.0	-200	-1.2
Wholesale	2,900	2,900	3,100	0	0.0	-200	-6.5
Retail	13,000	13,000	13,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,700	2,800	2,700	-100	-3.6	0	0.0
Services	15,900	15,700	15,500	200	1.3	400	2.6
Health Services	7,200	7,100	7,000	100	1.4	200	2.9
Government	9,200	9,300	9,400	-100	-1.1	-200	-2.1
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Local	6,500	6,600	6,700	-100	-1.5	-200	-3.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1989	Feb.* 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb.* 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb.* 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Manufacturing	$491.26	$490.84	$478.18	40.3	40.2	40.8	$12.19	$12.21	$11.72
Durable Goods	454.31	472.24	460.73	40.6	41.1	41.1	11.19	11.49	11.21
Nondurable Goods	524.51	504.71	491.27	40.1	39.4	40.5	13.08	12.81	12.13

*Revised.

This series includes 5,200 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
March 1989
(Revised February 1989 in parentheses)

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force	
Barbour	4,320	(4,220)	3,760	(3,620)	560	(600)	13.0	(14.2)
Berkeley	24,970	(24,920)	23,830	(23,730)	1,140	(1,190)	4.6	(4.8)
Boone	8,000	(7,910)	7,200	(7,170)	790	(740)	9.9	(9.4)
Braxton	5,170	(5,280)	4,590	(4,630)	580	(650)	11.3	(12.3)
Brooke	10,610	(10,480)	10,070	(9,930)	540	(550)	5.1	(5.2)
Cabell*	40,890	(40,750)	38,860	(38,640)	2,040	(2,110)	5.0	(5.2)
Calhoun	2,810	(2,860)	2,230	(2,220)	580	(640)	20.7	(22.4)
Clay	2,850	(2,830)	2,380	(2,360)	470	(480)	16.6	(16.8)
Doddridge*	2,440	(2,460)	2,250	(2,250)	190	(210)	7.7	(8.6)
Fayette	15,930	(15,740)	14,460	(14,260)	1,480	(1,480)	9.3	(9.4)
Gilmer	2,770	(2,700)	2,440	(2,350)	320	(350)	11.7	(13.1)
Grant	3,570	(3,570)	3,300	(3,260)	270	(320)	7.6	(8.8)
Greenbrier*	13,480	(13,430)	12,080	(11,800)	1,400	(1,630)	10.4	(12.1)
Hampshire	6,390	(6,290)	6,030	(5,920)	360	(380)	5.6	(6.0)
Hancock	14,180	(13,960)	13,460	(13,280)	730	(690)	5.1	(4.9)
Hardy	5,010	(4,880)	4,750	(4,620)	260	(260)	5.2	(5.3)
Harrison*	29,290	(29,440)	26,940	(26,970)	2,350	(2,470)	8.0	(8.4)
Jackson	9,070	(9,020)	8,090	(7,970)	990	(1,050)	10.9	(11.6)
Jefferson	18,100	(18,130)	17,630	(17,670)	470	(460)	2.6	(2.5)
Kanawha*	94,230	(93,980)	88,730	(88,160)	5,500	(5,810)	5.8	(6.2)
Lewis	7,050	(7,140)	6,400	(6,500)	650	(640)	9.2	(8.9)
Lincoln	7,450	(7,420)	6,690	(6,520)	760	(890)	10.2	(12.0)
Logan	12,940	(12,670)	11,700	(11,470)	1,240	(1,200)	9.6	(9.5)
McDowell	6,610	(6,510)	5,730	(5,660)	880	(850)	13.3	(13.0)
Marion	20,860	(20,860)	19,190	(19,170)	1,680	(1,690)	8.0	(8.1)
Marshall*	14,170	(13,980)	13,170	(12,910)	1,000	(1,070)	7.1	(7.6)
Mason	8,210	(8,160)	7,380	(7,300)	830	(860)	10.1	(10.6)
Mercer	26,060	(25,750)	24,510	(24,090)	1,560	(1,670)	6.0	(6.5)
Mineral	11,190	(11,010)	10,790	(10,630)	400	(370)	3.6	(3.4)
Mingo	9,750	(9,590)	8,940	(8,800)	810	(780)	8.3	(8.2)
Monongalia*	35,850	(35,580)	34,490	(34,090)	1,370	(1,490)	3.8	(4.2)
Monroe*	4,510	(4,440)	4,210	(4,120)	300	(320)	6.6	(7.3)
Morgan	4,650	(4,500)	4,480	(4,310)	170	(190)	3.6	(4.2)
Nicholas*	9,190	(8,900)	7,940	(7,770)	1,250	(1,130)	13.6	(12.7)
Ohio*	23,540	(23,120)	22,350	(21,900)	1,190	(1,220)	5.1	(5.3)
Pendleton	3,930	(3,780)	3,770	(3,640)	160	(140)	4.1	(3.6)
Pleasants	2,340	(2,310)	2,030	(2,000)	310	(300)	13.4	(13.1)
Pocahontas	4,880	(4,880)	4,590	(4,610)	290	(270)	6.0	(5.5)
Preston*	11,950	(11,910)	11,040	(10,920)	910	(990)	7.6	(8.3)
Putnam*	15,940	(16,020)	14,640	(14,540)	1,300	(1,480)	8.2	(9.2)
Raleigh	26,630	(26,430)	24,140	(23,940)	2,490	(2,490)	9.3	(9.4)
Randolph	10,550	(10,300)	9,560	(9,280)	980	(1,020)	9.3	(9.9)
Ritchie	4,710	(4,690)	4,240	(4,160)	470	(530)	9.9	(11.3)
Roane	5,590	(5,480)	4,780	(4,640)	810	(840)	14.4	(15.4)
Summers	4,060	(4,040)	3,610	(3,530)	460	(520)	11.2	(12.7)
Taylor*	5,770	(5,800)	5,290	(5,290)	490	(500)	8.4	(8.7)
Tucker	3,570	(3,620)	3,280	(3,290)	290	(320)	8.1	(8.9)
Tyler*	4,400	(4,400)	4,170	(4,130)	220	(270)	5.1	(6.2)
Upshur	8,010	(7,950)	7,320	(7,150)	690	(800)	8.6	(10.1)
Wayne*	15,090	(14,980)	13,960	(13,880)	1,130	(1,100)	7.5	(7.4)
Webster*	3,040	(2,950)	2,590	(2,530)	450	(410)	14.9	(14.1)
Wetzel*	8,870	(8,870)	8,120	(8,030)	750	(840)	8.5	(9.4)
Wirt	2,180	(2,150)	1,910	(1,880)	270	(270)	12.6	(12.3)
Wood*	39,080	(39,620)	36,730	(37,140)	2,350	(2,480)	6.0	(6.3)
Wyoming	7,250	(7,260)	6,220	(6,220)	1,030	(1,040)	14.2	(14.4)

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Prepared by Labor and Economic Research Section

Gaston Caperton, Governor
Andrew N. Richardson, Commissioner

LMI-132

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
March 1989
(Revised February 1989 in parentheses)

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted	122,223 (121,906)	115,844 (115,023)	6,378 (6,883)	5.2 (5.6)
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted	123,264 (123,181)	117,136 (116,853)	6,128 (6,328)	5.0 (5.1)
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	703,900 (699,900)	653,000 (646,800)	50,900 (53,000)	7.2 (7.6)
CHARLESTON Kanawha and Putnam Counties	110,200 (110,000)	103,400 (102,700)	6,800 (7,300)	6.2 (6.6)
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON Cabell and Wayne Counties, WV; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, KY; and Lawrence County, OH	119,100 (119,500)	113,300 (113,200)	5,700 (6,300)	4.8 (5.3)
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA Wood County, WV, and Washington County, OH	66,200 (67,300)	62,700 (63,600)	3,500 (3,700)	5.2 (5.4)
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT Ohio and Marshall Counties, WV, and Belmont County, OH	67,000 (66,200)	63,700 (62,600)	3,300 (3,600)	5.0 (5.4)
CLARKSBURG Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties	37,500 (37,700)	34,480 (34,520)	3,020 (3,190)	8.1 (8.5)
GAULEY Nicholas and Webster Counties	12,230 (11,850)	10,520 (10,300)	1,710 (1,550)	13.9 (13.1)
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD Monongalia and Preston Counties	47,800 (47,500)	45,530 (45,010)	2,270 (2,490)	4.8 (5.2)
NEW MARTINSVILLE Tyler and Wetzel Counties	13,260 (13,270)	12,290 (12,160)	970 (1,110)	7.3 (8.4)
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS Greenbrier and Monroe Counties	17,990 (17,870)	16,290 (15,920)	1,690 (1,950)	9.4 (10.9)

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.
Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Prepared by Labor and Economic Research Section

Gaston Caperton, Governor
Andrew N. Richardson, Commissioner

LMI-132

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES
March 1989
(Revised February 1989 in parentheses)

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force	
Barbour	4,629	(4,541)	3,958	(3,774)	671	(767)	14.5	(16.9)
Berkeley	26,445	(26,269)	25,080	(24,742)	1,365	(1,527)	5.2	(5.8)
Boone	8,531	(8,430)	7,582	(7,479)	949	(951)	11.1	(11.3)
Braxton	5,528	(5,662)	4,831	(4,832)	697	(830)	12.6	(14.7)
Brooke	11,242	(11,057)	10,595	(10,355)	647	(702)	5.8	(6.3)
Cabell*	43,334	(42,998)	40,902	(40,292)	2,432	(2,706)	5.6	(6.3)
Calhoun	3,035	(3,137)	2,342	(2,316)	693	(821)	22.8	(26.2)
Clay	3,070	(3,066)	2,505	(2,456)	565	(610)	18.4	(19.9)
Doddridge*	2,591	(2,621)	2,367	(2,349)	224	(272)	8.6	(10.4)
Fayette	16,982	(16,768)	15,216	(14,864)	1,766	(1,904)	10.4	(11.4)
Gilmer	2,958	(2,905)	2,572	(2,451)	386	(454)	13.0	(15.6)
Grant	3,800	(3,798)	3,474	(3,394)	326	(404)	8.6	(10.6)
Greenbrier*	14,384	(14,391)	12,716	(12,304)	1,668	(2,087)	11.6	(14.5)
Hampshire	6,772	(6,650)	6,346	(6,167)	426	(483)	6.3	(7.3)
Hancock	15,032	(14,722)	14,163	(13,842)	869	(880)	5.8	(6.0)
Hardy	5,314	(5,145)	5,004	(4,816)	310	(329)	5.8	(6.4)
Harrison*	31,166	(31,295)	28,357	(28,125)	2,809	(3,170)	9.0	(10.1)
Jackson	9,690	(9,658)	8,511	(8,311)	1,179	(1,347)	12.2	(13.9)
Jefferson	19,112	(19,009)	18,555	(18,425)	557	(584)	2.9	(3.1)
Kanawha*	99,973	(99,385)	93,398	(91,930)	6,575	(7,455)	6.6	(7.5)
Lewis	7,509	(7,601)	6,736	(6,782)	773	(819)	10.3	(10.8)
Lincoln	7,955	(7,949)	7,042	(6,803)	913	(1,146)	11.5	(14.4)
Logan	13,799	(13,503)	12,317	(11,960)	1,482	(1,543)	10.7	(11.4)
McDowell	7,082	(6,988)	6,035	(5,899)	1,047	(1,089)	14.8	(15.6)
Marion	22,197	(22,157)	20,195	(19,993)	2,002	(2,164)	9.0	(9.8)
Marshall*	15,062	(14,830)	13,865	(13,459)	1,197	(1,371)	7.9	(9.2)
Mason	8,760	(8,714)	7,773	(7,607)	987	(1,107)	11.3	(12.7)
Mercer	27,655	(27,251)	25,797	(25,115)	1,858	(2,136)	6.7	(7.8)
Mineral	10,821	(10,541)	10,407	(10,111)	414	(430)	3.8	(4.1)
Mingo	10,382	(10,183)	9,413	(9,177)	969	(1,006)	9.3	(9.9)
Monongalia*	37,933	(37,462)	36,299	(35,547)	1,634	(1,915)	4.3	(5.1)
Monroe*	4,791	(4,707)	4,435	(4,293)	356	(414)	7.4	(8.8)
Morgan	4,913	(4,740)	4,713	(4,495)	200	(245)	4.1	(5.2)
Nicholas*	9,850	(9,552)	8,354	(8,100)	1,496	(1,452)	15.2	(15.2)
Ohio*	24,954	(24,397)	23,527	(22,839)	1,427	(1,558)	5.7	(6.4)
Pendleton	4,157	(3,971)	3,965	(3,797)	192	(174)	4.6	(4.4)
Pleasants	2,505	(2,476)	2,131	(2,087)	374	(389)	14.9	(15.7)
Pocahontas	5,179	(5,152)	4,831	(4,807)	348	(345)	6.7	(6.7)
Preston*	12,708	(12,658)	11,625	(11,384)	1,083	(1,274)	8.5	(10.1)
Putnam*	16,965	(17,058)	15,407	(15,164)	1,558	(1,894)	9.2	(11.1)
Raleigh	28,383	(28,159)	25,410	(24,965)	2,973	(3,194)	10.5	(11.3)
Randolph	11,241	(10,981)	10,066	(9,677)	1,175	(1,304)	10.5	(11.9)
Ritchie	5,022	(5,021)	4,463	(4,340)	559	(681)	11.1	(13.6)
Roane	5,996	(5,919)	5,033	(4,836)	963	(1,083)	16.1	(18.3)
Summers	4,340	(4,337)	3,795	(3,676)	545	(661)	12.6	(15.2)
Taylor*	6,143	(6,164)	5,564	(5,519)	579	(645)	9.4	(10.5)
Tucker	3,797	(3,849)	3,453	(3,435)	344	(414)	9.1	(10.8)
Tyler*	4,658	(4,653)	4,392	(4,304)	266	(349)	5.7	(7.5)
Upshur	8,533	(8,481)	7,706	(7,453)	827	(1,028)	9.7	(12.1)
Wayne*	16,041	(15,888)	14,692	(14,474)	1,349	(1,414)	8.4	(8.9)
Webster*	3,265	(3,171)	2,724	(2,640)	541	(531)	16.6	(16.7)
Wetzel*	9,443	(9,447)	8,544	(8,374)	899	(1,073)	9.5	(11.4)
Wirt	2,337	(2,302)	2,009	(1,963)	328	(339)	14.0	(14.7)
Wood*	41,473	(41,908)	38,666	(38,722)	2,807	(3,186)	6.8	(7.6)
Wyoming	7,782	(7,825)	6,551	(6,486)	1,231	(1,339)	15.8	(17.1)

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Prepared by Labor and Economic Research Section

Gaston Caperton, Governor
Andrew N. Richardson, Commissioner

LMI-132-CPS

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES
March 1989
(Revised February 1989 in parentheses)

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted	122,223 (121,906)	115,844 (115,023)	6,378 (6,883)	5.2 (5.6)
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted	123,264 (123,181)	117,136 (116,853)	6,128 (6,328)	5.0 (5.1)
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	747,219 (741,497)	686,409 (673,503)	60,810 (67,994)	8.1 (9.2)
CHARLESTON Kanawha and Putnam Counties	116,938 (116,443)	108,805 (107,094)	8,133 (9,349)	7.0 (8.0)
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON Cabell and Wayne Counties, WV; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, KY; and Lawrence County, OH	127,440 (127,907)	117,853 (117,307)	9,587 (10,600)	7.5 (8.3)
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA Wood County, WV, and Washington County, OH	71,170 (72,602)	66,019 (66,860)	5,151 (5,742)	7.2 (7.9)
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT Ohio and Marshall Counties, WV, and Belmont County, OH	72,047 (71,427)	67,020 (65,647)	5,027 (5,780)	7.0 (8.1)
CLARKSBURG Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties	39,900 (40,080)	36,288 (35,993)	3,612 (4,087)	9.1 (10.2)
GAULEY Nicholas and Webster Counties	13,115 (12,723)	11,078 (10,740)	2,037 (1,983)	15.5 (15.6)
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD Monongalia and Preston Counties	50,641 (50,120)	47,924 (46,931)	2,717 (3,189)	5.4 (6.4)
NEW MARTINSVILLE Tyler and Wetzel Counties	14,101 (14,100)	12,936 (12,678)	1,165 (1,422)	8.3 (10.1)
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS Greenbrier and Monroe Counties	19,175 (19,098)	17,151 (16,597)	2,024 (2,501)	10.6 (13.1)

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.
Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Prepared by Labor and Economic Research Section

Gaston Caperton, Governor
Andrew N. Richardson, Commissioner

LMI-132-CPS

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

March 1989

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings Received Program Year to Date 2/	Unfilled		Filled	Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End of Month
				Total	30 Days or more	Total		
TOTAL 3/	121,551	42,462	31,936	3,987	2,369	23,740	3.8	10.7
Professional, Technical & Managerial	9,397	3,516	1,008	222	140	333	9.3	15.8
Clerical & Sales	22,850	7,547	7,346	1,216	535	4,759	3.1	6.2
Services	10,656	3,484	5,583	611	275	3,913	1.9	5.7
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	551	216	104	22	5	69	5.3	9.8
Processing	1,774	848	1,677	313	171	1,200	1.1	2.7
Machine Trades	5,698	2,348	1,091	453	408	489	5.2	5.2
Benchwork	2,966	1,209	1,113	292	239	773	2.7	4.1
Structural Work	16,081	6,730	1,658	323	204	903	9.7	20.8
Miscellaneous	18,066	6,864	12,356	535	392	11,301	1.5	12.8
Transportation	4,905	2,068	668	83	40	347	7.3	24.9
Packaging & Materials Handling	8,968	3,309	11,434	403	317	10,784	0.8	8.2
Other 4/	4,193	1,487	254	49	35	170	16.5	30.3
Entry Total 5/	33,512	9,700	0	0	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of Data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96 containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period Covered: July 1, 1988 through March 31, 1989. Program Year 1988 defined as July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1989.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

March 1989

State UI Program Activity	March 1989	February 1989	March 1988	Percent Change to Mar. 1989 from: Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Initial Claims 1/	5,909	7,566	6,796	-21.9	-13.1
Total Continued Weeks	88,576	90,376	111,670	-2.0	-20.7
Total Benefits Paid	$10,261,362	$10,308,542	$13,316,865	-0.5	-22.9
Total Weeks Compensated	76,690	76,612	97,289	0.1	-21.2
Average Weekly Payment	$133.80	$134.56	$136.88	-0.6	-2.3
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	3.3	3.9	4.4	xx	xx
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	$117,613,735	$124,053,144	$52,378,077	-5.2	124.5

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 Valley Drive, S	256-6792
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155
Charleston	211 Broad Street	348-0342
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	627-2125
Elkins	7-11 Randolph Avenue	636-1810
Fairmont	109 Adams Street	363-5550
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	528-5525
Logan	195 Dingess Street	792-7010
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336
Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	285-3120
New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Parkersburg	36th St at Murdoch Av	420-4525
Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Ronceverte	299 E Edgar Avenue	647-7415
Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436/3131
Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	238-1045
Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Labor and Economic Research Section, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
Telephone 348-2660

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5845-4

West Virginia Labor Market Trends

JUNE 1989
STATE HIGHLIGHTS

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment in West Virginia was 667,000 in June, down 200 from May. Since last year total employment is up except among the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics and agriculture; a decline among these groups has offset improvements elsewhere to produce a modest net loss.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment decreased 1,500 from May to a June level of 615,800. The principal factor was a decline of 3,200 in bituminous coal mining, due to labor-management disputes. It should be noted here that employment is measured in a single week (the week which includes the 12th) in any given month. Persons who work for as little as one hour in the reference week are counted as employed, and most of the state's mines were functioning for at least part of the week of June 12. The drop in coal mining completely overwhelmed the positive movement of 300 in oil and gas extraction. The gain in federal employment of 400, mostly due to census hiring, and local government increases of 1,000 due to normal seasonal movement, were more than offset by a steep decline in state government of 3,400, as student workers at state colleges and universities were dropped from employment rolls. Overall, government employment declined 2,000.

The gainers were led by trade, showing an increase of 1,000 over the month fueled by the increase of 600 in eating and drinking places. Summer is traditionally strong for retail trade. Manufacturing has rebounded in June, led by increases in durable goods employment of 700 over the month, with stone, clay and glass heading this subcategory. Much of this is the result of the return to employment after the recent glass plant mishap and the end of a labor-management dispute involving over 200. Other nondurable goods increases show normal seasonal fluctuations. Construction, with building construction up 400 and heavy construction up 200, and up 400 each over the year, reflects the increasing health and stability of the general economy. Transportation and public utilities shows slight positive movement of 300 over the month and 500 over the year, the only real note of interest here being the increase in the communication subcategory of 700 over the same period in 1988. Much of this resulted from telephone companies hiring West Virginia operators to serve the Washington, D.C., area. Finance, insurance and real estate is holding steady with only a slight increase. Services increased 500 over the month due to a mix of losses and gains. Amusements, with an advance of 800, is typical of summer. Health services, up 300, shows its ever-spiraling increase. Working against these movements are educational services, down 700, and social services, down 500, showing normal seasonal decreases.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment declined 500 from May to a mid-June level of 42,300, and decreased 5,300 from June 1988. The total unemployment rate held steady at 6.0, the lowest June rate since the late 1970s.

Total employment decreased by 200. Total unemployment decreased by 500. The unemployment rate remains unchanged at 6.0 percent. Notable industry changes between May and June 1989 were:

Lumber & Furniture	(- 200)	Building Construction	(+400)	Health Services	(+ 300)
Stone, Clay & Glass	(+ 400)	Heavy Construction	(+200)	Educ. Services	(- 700)
Primary Metals	(+ 200)	Gen. Merchandise Stores	(+200)	Social Services	(- 500)
Other Durable Goods	(+ 200)	Eating & Drinking		Fed. Government	(+ 400)
Chemicals	(+ 200)	Places	(+600)	State Government	(-3,400)
Bituminous Coal Mining	(-3,200)	Amusements, inc.		Local Government	(+1,000)
Oil & Gas Extraction	(+ 300)	Motion Pictures	(+800)		

Department of Employment Security ☐ 112 California Avenue ☐ Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0112
Gaston Caperton, Governor ☐ Andrew N. Richardson, Commissioner

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons June 1989	May** 1989	June* 1988	Net Change to June 1989 from: May 1989	June 1988
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	709.3	710.1	716.5	-0.8	-7.2
Total Employment	667.0	667.2	669.0	-0.2	-2.0
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestics in Private Households, & Agricultural Workers	55.6	56.8	60.8	-1.2	-5.2
Total Unemployment	42.3	42.8	47.6	-0.5	-5.3
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.0	6.6	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	772.8	765.7	754.8	7.1	18.0
Total Employment	710.5	703.7	680.2	6.8	30.3
Total Unemployment	62.4	62.0	74.5	0.4	-12.1
Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.1	9.9	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	615.8	617.3	615.5	-1.5	0.3
Manufacturing	87.4	86.5	87.7	0.9	-0.3
Durable Goods	49.1	48.4	48.8	0.7	0.3
Lumber & Furniture	7.5	7.7	7.7	-0.2	-0.2
Stone, Clay, & Glass	7.7	7.3	8.2	0.4	-0.5
Primary Metals	15.1	14.9	15.1	0.2	0.0
Fabricated Metals	5.3	5.4	5.0	-0.1	0.3
Machinery, except Electrical	5.9	5.8	5.7	0.1	0.2
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.6	2.5	2.6	0.1	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	5.0	4.9	4.5	0.1	0.5
Nondurable Goods	38.3	38.1	38.9	0.2	-0.6
Food	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	0.2
Apparel	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	-0.2
Printing & Publishing	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	0.2
Chemicals	18.4	18.2	18.5	0.2	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	6.9	6.9	7.6	0.0	-0.7
Mining	30.9	33.7	34.4	-2.8	-3.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	25.3	28.5	29.2	-3.2	-3.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.5	4.2	4.2	0.3	0.3
Contract Construction	28.4	27.9	27.8	0.5	0.6
Building Construction	8.2	7.8	7.8	0.4	0.4
Heavy Construction	8.0	7.8	7.6	0.2	0.4
Special Trade Contractors	12.2	12.3	12.4	-0.1	-0.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	37.7	37.4	37.2	0.3	0.5
Transportation	16.6	16.5	16.6	0.1	0.0
Communication	8.6	8.5	7.9	0.1	0.7
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.5	12.4	12.6	0.1	-0.1

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons June	May**	June**	Net Change to June 1989 from: May	June 1988
	1989	1989	1988	1989	
Trade	146.2	145.2	144.1	1.0	2.1
Wholesale	29.1	29.0	30.0	0.1	-0.9
Retail	117.1	116.2	114.1	0.9	3.0
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	19.0	18.8	17.7	0.2	1.3
Food Stores	21.7	21.8	22.0	-0.1	-0.3
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	15.7	15.6	15.3	0.1	0.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.4	5.3	5.2	0.1	0.2
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	4.4	4.4	4.6	0.0	-0.2
Eating & Drinking Places	34.7	34.1	33.7	0.6	1.0
Miscellaneous Retail	10.8	10.8	10.3	0.0	0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.2	24.1	24.4	0.1	-0.2
Banking	10.8	10.7	10.7	0.1	0.1
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	6.1	6.2	6.3	-0.1	-0.2
Services	135.7	135.2	132.8	0.5	2.9
Hotels	8.5	8.4	8.3	0.1	0.2
Personal Services	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	0.1
Business & Repair Services	19.4	19.5	18.9	-0.1	0.5
Amusements, including Motion Pictures	6.1	5.3	6.2	0.8	-0.1
Health Services	53.0	52.7	51.0	0.3	2.0
Educational Services	5.0	5.7	5.3	-0.7	-0.3
Social Services	6.8	7.3	6.8	-0.5	0.0
Government	125.3	127.3	127.1	-2.0	-1.8
Federal	16.7	16.3	16.3	0.4	0.4
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
US Postal Service	5.3	5.3	5.2	0.0	0.1
All Others	8.5	8.1	8.2	0.4	0.3
State	35.3	38.7	37.1	-3.4	-1.8
Hospitals	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	-0.3
Education	13.3	17.0	13.7	-3.7	-0.4
All Others	18.9	18.6	20.0	0.3	-1.1
Local	73.3	72.3	73.7	1.0	-0.4
Hospitals	5.2	5.1	4.9	0.1	0.3
Education	47.1	47.4	47.8	-0.3	-0.7
All Others	21.0	19.8	21.0	1.2	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	3.2	0.7	0.0	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods includes transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods includes tobacco, textiles, paper, petroleum refining, rubber and plastics, and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

June 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988
Total Manufacturing	$463.68	$457.03	$437.47	41.4	41.1	41.0	$11.20	$11.12	$10.67
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	413.70	426.94	447.28	40.4	40.7	39.9	10.24	10.49	11.21
Primary Metals Industries	608.82	610.40	593.88	43.8	44.2	43.7	13.90	13.81	13.59
Fabricated Metals Products	398.08	340.52	365.74	37.1	32.9	35.1	10.73	10.35	10.42
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	437.34	441.98	421.35	38.6	38.5	38.2	11.33	11.48	11.03
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	448.91	450.47	488.64	38.5	38.7	41.8	11.66	11.64	11.69
Chemicals & Allied Products	688.18	696.43	633.57	44.6	44.7	43.1	15.43	15.58	14.70
Bituminous Coal Mining	634.73	759.50	728.83	35.8	43.4	41.2	17.73	17.50	17.69
Contract Construction	513.55	486.78	564.34	38.7	36.6	40.6	13.27	13.30	13.90

*Revised.

This series includes 67,200 manufacturing, 20,500 bituminous coal mining, and 23,500 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

E C O N O M I C I N D I C A T O R S

Analysis of the monthly indicators for June portrays a less than desirable outcome. When counting the positive and negative movements of the 18 indicators for over the month changes, six were favorable, eleven were unfavorable, and one was unchanged. The same month a year ago comparison produced more optimistic figures with ten of eighteen indicators having desirable changes. The disputes in the coal industry have influenced much of the negative outcome associated with both over the month and same month year ago categories. Of the four indicators related directly to the coal industry, only unadjusted and seasonally adjusted coal production grew by 4.3 percent from the same month a year ago .

Average weekly hours in manufacturing, both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, grew slightly over the month and were higher than the June 1988 number as well. Weekly total production worker hours in manufacturing, unadjusted, strengthened from last month and from June of last year. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing experienced a small rise of $6.65 from last month. Earnings increased by a more impressive increment of $26.21 from June of the prior year. Commercial and industrial electric power sales both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, declined from last month and from the same month a year ago. New motor vehicle registrations grew by nearly 15 percent from May. Comparison with June 1988 indicates registrations increased by 1.8 percent over the year.

Claims indicators edged up in all categories. Interstate initial claims, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted for the same month last year, encountered the highest growth at 16.7 percent. There may also be some coal dispute related claims associated with these categories.

Insured unemployment rates declined for each category except for the over the month seasonally adjusted, which had a slight increase. The total unemployment rate remained unchanged from last month, but was lower than June of 1988.

C O U N T Y E M P H A S I S

Unemployment increased in 24 counties while employment advanced in 25 counties. There were seven counties with unemployment rates in double digits, three less than in May 1989.

In June there were 20 counties that had employment of 10,000 or more and that also had unemployment rates in single digits. There were 19 such counties in June 1988. These 20 counties accounted for 72 percent of employment in West Virginia. The counties are: Berkeley, Brooke, Cabell, Fayette, Greenbrier, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Marion, Marshall, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne and Wood.

Three of the counties with unemployment rates in double digits are located in the southern coal fields. Another three counties are located in the central part of the state, while the remaining county is in the northeast.

The counties with the highest and the lowest rates of unemployment were Webster and Pendleton with rates of 14.9 percent and 2.3 percent respectively. Unemployment rates for counties in the eastern panhandle ranged from 2.4 to 4.7 percent. The rates for counties in the northern panhandle ranged from 4.5 to 5.2 percent.

WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	June 1989	May 1988	June 1988
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing			
Unadjusted	41.4	41.1	41.0
Seasonally Adjusted	41.3	41.1	41.0
Total Production Worker Hours in Manufacturing (000), Weekly, Unadjusted	2,780	2,720	2,665
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$463.68	$457.03	$437.47
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	35.8	43.4	41.2
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$634.73	$759.50	$728.83
Coal Production (000 Tons)			
Unadjusted	11,248	13,034	10,786
Seasonally Adjusted	11,152	12,008	10,694
Commercial and Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)			
Unadjusted	991	1,052	1,066
Seasonally Adjusted	1,007	1,104	1,083
New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Unadjusted	8,748	7,628	8,597
Interstate Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	746	705	639
Seasonally Adjusted	1,000	920	857
Average Weekly Initial Claims			
Unadjusted	1,426	1,398	1,387
Seasonally Adjusted	2,220	2,072	2,160
Insured Unemployment Rate			
Unadjusted	2.5	2.7	2.7
Seasonally Adjusted	3.1	3.0	3.4
Total Unemployment Rate, Seasonally Adjusted	6.2	6.2	7.0

NOTE: Data for prior month and year may be revised from previously published figures.

SELECTED NATIONAL DATA

	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers			
Unadjusted			
1982-84 Base	124.1	123.8	118.0
1967 Base	371.7	370.8	353.5
Producer Price Index, Finished Goods			
Unadjusted, 1982 Base	114.1	114.2	107.7
Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance (000), Week including 12th, Unadjusted	284.7	274.9	263.3
Insured Unemployment Rate, Week including 12th			
Unadjusted	1.9	1.9	1.9
Seasonally Adjusted	2.1	2.0	2.1

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary increased by 1,100 during June 1989, in the Charleston MSA. The largest increases were concentrated in nonmanufacturing, particularly government (+500) servicess (+300), trade (+200) and contract construction (+200). Mining fell by 200 during the month. Comparison with year-ago June 1988 reveals an increase of 1600 jobs, throughout the MSA. Manufacturing gained 400, particularly in the durable goods sector. In nonmanufacturing, services (+900), trade (+300) and transportation and public utilities (+300) accounted for much of the increase. Mining fell by 300 over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment fell by 200 during June 1989 in the Charleston MSA. The unemployment rate declined slightly to 4.9 percent of the civilian labor force. Total unemployment fell by 900 over the year with the unemployment rate down from the 5.7 percent recorded during June 1988.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 100 during June in the Huntington-Ashland-Ironton MSA. The only noticable changes were in contract construction (+400) and a sharp decrease (-700) in state government employment due to the end of the school year. Comparison with June 1988 indicates a sizable gain of 2500, with the advances concentrated in services (+1,000), trade (+600), and manufacturing (+800).

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment remained unchanged at 4,800 in June 1989. Comparison with June 1988 shows the unemployment rate down from 4.7 percent.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 800 during June 1989 in the Parkersburg - Marietta MSA. The manufacturing sector rose by 400, particularly in chemicals (+300). Non manufacturing industries for the most part registered only slight gains. Total government fell slightly by 100. Comparison with year-ago June 1988 indicates an increase of 1,000 jobs. Much of this gain occurred in services (+600).

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment rose by 100 during June, in the MSA. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.2 percent. The current June rate is slightly lower than the 4.5 percent recorded a year ago.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Nonagricultural employment remained relatively unchanged during June, as gains in trade, construction, and finance, insurance and real estate were offset by losses in services and government. The drop in services was primarily related to lower summer employment at area colleges. The government downturn came as a result of a decline in student workers. Local government countered part of the decline as Summer Youth Program workers were added to payrolls.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment rose slightly (+100) in June but the rate, at 4.1 percent, hovered just above the full employment figure. The number of unemployed was down 600 over the year.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons June 1989	May** 1989	June 1988	Change to June 1989 from: May 1989 Number	Percent	June 1988 Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	119,900	120,200	118,800	-300	-0.2	1100	0.9
Employment	115,100	115,400	113,200	-300	-0.3	1900	1.7
Unemployment	4,800	4,800	5,600	0	0.0	-800	-14.3
Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.0	4.7	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	129,808	129,151	126,856	657	0.5	2952	2.3
Total Employment	121,001	120,421	115,579	580	0.5	5422	4.7
Total Unemployment	8,807	8,730	11,277	77	0.9	-2470	-21.9
Unemployment Rate	6.8	6.8	8.9	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	106,600	106,500	104,100	100	0.1	2500	2.4
Manufacturing	20,200	20,100	19,400	100	0.5	800	4.1
Durable Goods	12,100	12,100	11,400	0	0.0	700	6.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,800	1,900	1,900	-100	-5.3	-100	-5.3
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,800	7,700	7,300	100	1.3	500	6.8
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,500	2,500	2,200	0	0.0	300	13.6
Nondurable Goods	8,100	8,000	8,000	100	1.3	100	1.3
Mining	1,500	1,500	1,400	0	0.0	100	7.1
Contract Construction	3,800	3,400	3,700	400	11.8	100	2.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,000	7,900	8,000	100	1.3	0	0.0
Trade	27,500	27,400	26,900	100	0.4	600	2.2
Wholesale	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	0.0	100	1.9
Retail	22,000	21,900	21,500	100	0.5	500	2.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	0.0	100	2.7
Services	23,500	23,400	22,500	100	0.4	1000	4.4
Health	9,900	9,900	9,400	0	0.0	500	5.3
Government	18,300	19,000	18,500	-700	-3.7	-200	-1.1
Federal	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	3,900	4,600	4,300	-700	-15.2	-400	-9.3
Local	11,600	11,600	11,400	0	0.0	200	1.8
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; machinery; electrical equipment; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
June 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988	Average Weekly Hours June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988	Average Hourly Earnings June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988
Total Manufacturing	$520.33	$520.81	$529.60	41.1	41.4	42.3	$12.66	$12.58	$12.52
Durable Goods	577.40	575.03	575.77	42.3	42.5	43.0	13.65	13.53	13.39
Stone, Clay & Glass	479.95	470.25	478.27	43.2	41.8	42.4	11.11	11.25	11.28
Primary & Fabricated Metals	648.13	647.36	659.43	42.5	43.1	43.1	15.25	15.02	15.30
Nondurable Goods	427.05	431.74	451.69	39.0	39.5	41.1	10.95	10.93	10.99

*Revised.

This series includes 15,600 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to June 1989 from:			
	June 1989	May** 1989	June 1988	May 1989 Number	May 1989 Percent	June 1988 Number	June 1988 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	111,900	111,300	111,000	600	0.5	900	0.8
Employment	106,500	105,600	104,700	900	0.9	1800	1.7
Unemployment	5,500	5,700	6,400	-200	-3.5	-900	-14.1
Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.1	5.7	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	121,626	119,803	116,633	1823	1.5	4993	4.3
Total Employment	113,567	111,531	106,658	2036	1.8	6909	6.5
Total Unemployment	8,059	8,272	9,975	-213	-2.6	-1916	-19.2
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.9	8.6	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	109,400	108,300	107,800	1100	1.0	1600	1.5
Manufacturing	11,300	11,200	10,900	100	0.9	400	3.7
Durable Goods	1,700	1,700	1,400	0	0.0	300	21.4
Nondurable Goods	9,600	9,500	9,500	100	1.1	100	1.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	8,100	8,000	8,100	100	1.3	0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	1,500	1,500	1,400	0	0.0	100	7.1
Mining	1,700	1,900	2,000	-200	-10.5	-300	-15.0
Contract Construction	4,400	4,200	4,400	200	4.8	0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,900	8,900	8,600	0	0.0	300	3.5
Trade	28,800	28,600	28,500	200	0.7	300	1.1
Wholesale	7,200	7,100	7,100	100	1.4	100	1.4
Retail	21,600	21,500	21,400	100	0.5	200	0.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6,200	6,200	6,300	0	0.0	-100	-1.6
Services	26,700	26,400	25,800	300	1.1	900	3.5
Health	10,200	10,200	9,900	0	0.0	300	3.0
Government	21,400	20,900	21,300	500	2.4	100	0.5
Federal	2,200	1,900	1,800	300	15.8	400	22.2
State	10,300	10,200	10,500	100	1.0	-200	-1.9
Local	8,900	8,800	9,000	100	1.1	-100	-1.1
Labor-Management Dispute Status	200	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; printing and publishing; and rubber and plastic products.

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
June 1989

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988
Total Manufacturing	$635.15	$620.35	$587.20	44.2	43.2	43.4	$14.37	$14.36	$13.53
Nondurable Goods	666.79	649.52	611.40	44.1	43.1	43.3	15.12	15.07	14.12
Chemicals	707.60	692.12	680.45	44.7	44.0	43.9	15.83	15.73	15.50

*Revised.

This series includes 7,100 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to June 1989 from:			
				May 1989		June 1988	
	June 1989	May** 1989	June 1988	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	68,100	67,800	67,700	300	0.4	400	0.6
Employment	65,200	64,900	64,700	300	0.5	500	0.8
Unemployment	2,900	2,800	3,000	100	3.6	-100	-3.3
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.2	4.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	73,960	72,798	71,485	1162	1.6	2475	3.5
Total Employment	69,087	68,163	66,349	924	1.4	2738	4.1
Total Unemployment	4,873	4,635	5,136	238	5.1	-263	-5.1
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.4	7.2	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	61,300	60,500	60,300	800	1.3	1000	1.7
Manufacturing	14,300	13,900	14,300	400	2.9	0	0.0
Durable Goods	6,900	6,800	6,800	100	1.5	100	1.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,800	1,700	1,800	100	5.9	0	0.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	0.0	100	4.3
Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,100	7,500	300	4.2	-100	-1.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	5,600	5,300	5,500	300	5.7	100	1.8
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,800	1,800	2,000	0	0.0	-200	(10.0)
Mining	700	600	600	100	16.7	100	16.7
Contract Construction	2,900	2,800	3,000	100	3.6	-100	-3.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,300	2,200	2,200	100	4.5	100	4.5
Trade	14,500	14,400	14,500	100	0.7	0	0.0
Wholesale	2,400	2,400	2,600	0	0.0	-200	(7.7)
Retail	12,100	12,000	11,900	100	0.8	200	1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,400	2,400	2,300	0	0.0	100	4.3
Services	14,100	14,000	13,500	100	0.7	600	4.4
Health	4,300	4,400	4,300	-100	-2.3	0	0.0
Government	10,100	10,200	9,900	-100	-1.0	200	2.0
Federal	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,200	1,300	1,200	-100	(7.7)	0	0.0
Local	7,000	7,000	6,800	0	0.0	200	2.9
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; machinery; electrical equipment; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: food and kindred products; apparel; paper and allied products; printing and publishing; petroleum refining and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.

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AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
June 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988
Total Manufacturing	$551.09	$568.23	$529.91	42.1	42.5	42.7	$13.09	$13.37	$12.41
Durable Goods	431.98	445.31	469.13	39.2	39.2	41.7	11.02	11.36	11.25
Stone, Clay, & Glass	474.40	507.13	533.82	39.5	41.5	43.4	12.01	12.22	12.30
Primary & Fabricated Metals	459.02	457.93	480.80	39.3	37.2	41.2	11.68	12.31	11.67
Nondurable Goods	691.15	719.97	602.31	45.5	46.6	43.9	15.19	15.45	13.72

*Revised.

This series includes 10,600 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1989

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons June 1989	May** 1989	June 1988	Change to June 1989 from: May 1989 Number	May 1989 Percent	June 1988 Number	June 1988 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	67,300	67,500	68,100	-200	-0.3	-800	-1.2
Employment	64,500	64,700	64,600	-200	-0.3	-100	-0.2
Unemployment	2,800	2,700	3,400	100	3.7	-600	-17.6
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.0	5.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	73,203	72,487	72,128	716	1.0	1075	1.5
Total Employment	68,341	67,959	66,334	382	0.6	2007	3.0
Total Unemployment	4,862	4,528	5,794	334	7.4	-932	-16.1
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.2	8.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	59,800	59,700	59,900	100	0.2	-100	-0.2
Manufacturing	7,500	7,400	7,300	100	1.4	200	2.7
Durable Goods	3,300	3,300	3,200	0	0.0	100	3.1
Nondurable Goods	4,200	4,100	4,100	100	2.4	100	2.4
Mining	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	0.0	100	4.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,600	2,600	2,400	0	0.0	200	8.3
Contract Construction	2,000	1,900	2,100	100	5.3	-100	-4.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	0.0	100	3.0
Trade	16,300	16,000	16,800	300	1.9	-500	-3.0
Wholesale	3,000	2,900	3,300	100	3.4	-300	-9.1
Retail	13,300	13,100	13,500	200	1.5	-200	-1.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,800	2,700	2,800	100	3.7	0	0.0
Services	15,700	16,000	15,400	-300	-1.9	300	1.9
Health Services	7,300	7,300	7,000	0	0.0	300	4.3
Government	9,500	9,700	9,700	-200	-2.1	-200	-2.1
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,700	2,100	1,800	-400	-19.0	-100	-5.6
Local	7,100	6,900	7,200	200	2.9	-100	-1.4
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.

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The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

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AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
June 1988

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988	Average Weekly Hours June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988	Average Hourly Earnings June 1989	May* 1989	June 1988
Total Manufacturing	$509.52	$503.46	$495.22	43.4	40.7	41.2	$11.74	$12.37	$12.02
Durable Goods	434.61	450.60	451.95	43.9	39.7	40.9	9.90	11.35	11.05
Nondurable Goods	574.91	551.27	529.05	43.0	41.7	41.3	13.37	13.22	12.81

*Revised.

This series includes 5,400 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
June 1989
(Revised May 1989 in parentheses)

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force	
Barbour	4,150	(4,440)	3,750	(3,990)	410	(440)	9.8	(10.0)
Berkeley	25,400	(24,840)	24,340	(24,010)	1,060	(830)	4.2	(3.4)
Boone	7,910	(7,980)	7,280	(7,380)	630	(600)	7.9	(7.5)
Braxton	5,370	(5,230)	4,890	(4,790)	480	(430)	8.9	(8.3)
Brooke	10,810	(10,800)	10,250	(10,250)	560	(550)	5.2	(5.1)
Cabell*	41,300	(41,530)	39,510	(39,760)	1,790	(1,770)	4.3	(4.3)
Calhoun	2,770	(2,810)	2,500	(2,440)	270	(370)	9.6	(13.1)
Clay	2,860	(2,970)	2,520	(2,600)	340	(360)	11.8	(12.3)
Doddridge*	2,400	(2,450)	2,260	(2,260)	150	(190)	6.1	(7.7)
Fayette	16,460	(16,830)	15,200	(15,600)	1,260	(1,230)	7.7	(7.3)
Gilmer	2,650	(2,820)	2,430	(2,530)	220	(290)	8.3	(10.1)
Grant	3,440	(3,470)	3,220	(3,270)	230	(190)	6.5	(5.6)
Greenbrier*	14,110	(14,230)	13,400	(13,410)	710	(820)	5.1	(5.7)
Hampshire	6,480	(6,490)	5,770	(5,980)	700	(500)	10.9	(7.7)
Hancock	14,350	(14,360)	13,710	(13,700)	640	(660)	4.5	(4.6)
Hardy	5,160	(5,190)	4,970	(5,020)	180	(170)	3.5	(3.2)
Harrison*	29,000	(29,510)	27,040	(27,090)	1,960	(2,420)	6.7	(8.2)
Jackson	9,200	(9,230)	8,530	(8,490)	670	(740)	7.3	(8.0)
Jefferson	18,150	(18,470)	17,720	(18,090)	430	(390)	2.4	(2.1)
Kanawha*	95,900	(95,300)	91,380	(90,630)	4,520	(4,680)	4.7	(4.9)
Lewis	6,930	(6,980)	6,560	(6,320)	370	(660)	5.3	(9.5)
Lincoln	7,340	(7,310)	6,730	(6,710)	600	(610)	8.2	(8.3)
Logan	13,120	(12,830)	11,730	(11,720)	1,390	(1,120)	10.6	(8.7)
McDowell	6,800	(6,530)	5,850	(5,740)	950	(790)	14.0	(12.1
Marion	20,370	(20,710)	19,090	(19,270)	1,290	(1,450)	6.3	(7.
Marshall*	14,090	(14,240)	13,360	(13,450)	730	(780)	5.2	(5
Mason	8,380	(8,120)	7,750	(7,540)	630	(580)	7.5	(
Mercer	25,730	(25,860)	24,420	(24,650)	1,310	(1,210)	5.1	(
Mineral	11,560	(11,720)	11,090	(11,340)	470	(380)	4.1	(
Mingo	9,810	(9,600)	8,930	(8,900)	880	(700)	9.0	(7.
Monongalia*	35,800	(35,230)	34,540	(34,000)	1,250	(1,230)	3.5	(3.
Monroe*	4,840	(4,880)	4,670	(4,680)	170	(200)	3.5	(4.
Morgan	4,860	(4,860)	4,630	(4,650)	230	(210)	4.7	(4.2
Nicholas*	9,290	(9,260)	8,210	(8,260)	1,080	(1,010)	11.7	(10.9
Ohio*	23,730	(23,800)	22,670	(22,830)	1,060	(980)	4.5	(4.1
Pendleton	3,930	(3,890)	3,840	(3,800)	90	(90)	2.3	(2.4
Pleasants	2,340	(2,400)	2,120	(2,110)	230	(280)	9.7	(11.
Pocahontas	4,300	(4,380)	4,020	(4,050)	280	(340)	6.5	(7.7
Preston*	11,560	(11,530)	11,060	(10,890)	490	(640)	4.3	(5.5
Putnam*	16,020	(15,990)	15,080	(14,950)	950	(1,040)	5.9	(6.5)
Raleigh	26,790	(26,580)	24,910	(24,670)	1,880	(1,920)	7.0	(7.2)
Randolph	10,480	(10,630)	9,700	(9,710)	780	(920)	7.5	(8.7)
Ritchie	4,800	(4,960)	4,360	(4,500)	440	(460)	9.1	(9.3)
Roane	5,620	(5,590)	5,120	(4,990)	510	(600)	9.0	(10.8)
Summers	4,310	(4,330)	4,010	(3,990)	300	(330)	6.9	(7.7)
Taylor*	5,700	(5,780)	5,310	(5,320)	390	(470)	6.8	(8.1)
Tucker	3,630	(3,500)	3,330	(3,200)	300	(290)	8.3	(8.4)
Tyler*	4,470	(4,420)	4,260	(4,200)	220	(220)	4.8	(5.0)
Upshur	7,800	(8,330)	7,210	(7,610)	590	(730)	7.5	(8.7)
Wayne*	15,060	(15,150)	14,190	(14,280)	870	(870)	5.8	(5.8)
Webster*	3,140	(3,170)	2,680	(2,690)	470	(480)	14.9	(15.1)
Wetzel*	8,890	(8,760)	8,280	(8,170)	600	(590)	6.8	(6.7)
Wirt	2,250	(2,190)	2,070	(2,000)	180	(190)	8.2	(8.7)
Wood*	40,270	(40,160)	38,210	(38,170)	2,060	(1,990)	5.1	(5.0)
Wyoming	7,420	(7,480)	6,380	(6,620)	1,040	(870)	14.1	(11.6)

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
June 1989
(Revised May 1989 in parentheses)

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted	125,569 (123,196)	118,719 (117,039)	6,850 (6,156)	5.5 (5.0)
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted	124,102 (123,610)	117,541 (117,215)	6,561 (6,395)	5.3 (5.2)
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	709,300 (710,100)	667,000 (667,200)	42,300 (42,800)	6.0 (6.0)
CHARLESTON Kanawha and Putnam Counties	111,900 (111,300)	106,500 (105,600)	5,500 (5,700)	4.9 (5.1)
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON Cabell and Wayne Counties, WV; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, KY; and Lawrence County, OH	119,900 (120,200)	115,100 (115,400)	4,800 (4,800)	4.0 (4.0)
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA Wood County, WV, and Washington County, OH	68,100 (67,800)	65,200 (64,900)	2,900 (2,800)	4.2 (4.2)
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT Ohio and Marshall Counties, WV, and Belmont County, OH	67,300 (67,500)	64,500 (64,700)	2,800 (2,700)	4.1 (4.0)
CLARKSBURG Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties	37,090 (37,740)	34,600 (34,670)	2,490 (3,070)	6.7 (8.1)
GAULEY Nicholas and Webster Counties	12,430 (12,430)	10,880 (10,950)	1,550 (1,480)	12.5 (11.9)
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD Monongalia and Preston Counties	47,350 (46,760)	45,610 (44,890)	1,750 (1,870)	3.7 (4.0)
NEW MARTINSVILLE Tyler and Wetzel Counties	13,360 (13,170)	12,540 (12,360)	820 (810)	6.1 (6.1)
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS Greenbrier and Monroe Counties	18,950 (19,110)	18,070 (18,090)	880 (1,020)	4.7 (5.3)

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.
Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES
June 1989
(Revised May 1989 in parentheses)

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment		Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force	
Barbour	4,602	(4,865)	3,995	(4,217)	607	(648)	13.2	(13.3)
Berkeley	27,527	(26,565)	25,965	(25,360)	1,562	(1,205)	5.7	(4.5)
Boone	8,687	(8,651)	7,767	(7,796)	920	(855)	10.6	(9.9)
Braxton	5,926	(5,687)	5,220	(5,061)	706	(626)	11.9	(11.0)
Brooke	11,762	(11,617)	10,937	(10,827)	825	(790)	7.0	(6.8)
Cabell*	44,803	(44,562)	42,143	(41,999)	2,660	(2,563)	5.9	(5.8)
Calhoun	3,066	(3,108)	2,673	(2,576)	393	(532)	12.8	(17.1)
Clay	3,192	(3,276)	2,690	(2,751)	502	(525)	15.7	(16.0)
Doddridge*	2,624	(2,662)	2,408	(2,390)	216	(272)	8.2	(10.2)
Fayette	18,072	(18,257)	16,209	(16,474)	1,863	(1,783)	10.3	(9.8)
Gilmer	2,913	(3,084)	2,593	(2,674)	320	(410)	11.0	(13.3)
Grant	3,764	(3,736)	3,433	(3,460)	331	(276)	8.8	(7.4)
Greenbrier*	15,340	(15,347)	14,290	(14,164)	1,050	(1,183)	6.8	(7.7)
Hampshire	7,194	(7,047)	6,160	(6,323)	1,034	(724)	14.4	(10.3)
Hancock	15,562	(15,420)	14,621	(14,473)	941	(947)	6.0	(6.1)
Hardy	5,573	(5,543)	5,306	(5,303)	267	(240)	4.8	(4.3)
Harrison*	31,722	(32,110)	28,844	(28,623)	2,878	(3,487)	9.1	(10.9)
Jackson	10,084	(10,043)	9,102	(8,976)	982	(1,067)	9.7	(10.6)
Jefferson	19,535	(19,668)	18,902	(19,105)	633	(563)	3.2	(2.9)
Kanawha*	104,149	(102,502)	97,486	(95,738)	6,663	(6,764)	6.4	(6.6)
Lewis	7,540	(7,638)	6,997	(6,678)	543	(960)	7.2	(12.6)
Lincoln	8,069	(7,959)	7,183	(7,082)	886	(877)	11.0	(11.0)
Logan	14,561	(13,992)	12,517	(12,378)	2,044	(1,614)	14.0	(11.5)
McDowell	7,648	(7,204)	6,241	(6,064)	1,407	(1,140)	18.4	(15.8)
Marion	22,269	(22,451)	20,360	(20,354)	1,909	(2,097)	8.6	(9.3)
Marshall*	15,338	(15,353)	14,253	(14,212)	1,085	(1,141)	7.1	(7.4)
Mason	9,212	(8,816)	8,267	(7,961)	945	(855)	10.3	(9.7)
Mercer	27,991	(27,792)	26,052	(26,040)	1,939	(1,752)	6.9	(6.3)
Mineral	11,420	(11,401)	10,730	(10,807)	690	(594)	6.0	(5.2)
Mingo	10,820	(10,416)	9,521	(9,403)	1,299	(1,013)	12.0	(9.7)
Monongalia*	38,689	(37,688)	36,849	(35,914)	1,840	(1,774)	4.8	(4.7)
Monroe*	5,239	(5,231)	4,985	(4,941)	254	(290)	4.8	(5.5)
Morgan	5,272	(5,200)	4,943	(4,917)	329	(283)	6.2	(5.4)
Nicholas*	10,351	(10,178)	8,755	(8,721)	1,596	(1,457)	15.4	(14.3)
Ohio*	25,755	(25,537)	24,187	(24,117)	1,568	(1,420)	6.1	(5.6)
Pendleton	4,226	(4,141)	4,091	(4,010)	135	(131)	3.2	(3.2)
Pleasants	2,600	(2,640)	2,257	(2,230)	343	(410)	13.2	(15.5)
Pocahontas	4,706	(4,770)	4,288	(4,278)	418	(492)	8.9	(10.3)
Preston*	12,526	(12,420)	11,801	(11,502)	725	(918)	5.8	(7.4)
Putnam*	17,476	(17,300)	16,081	(15,793)	1,395	(1,507)	8.0	(8.7)
Raleigh	29,338	(28,830)	26,575	(26,058)	2,763	(2,772)	9.4	(9.6)
Randolph	11,503	(11,589)	10,345	(10,255)	1,158	(1,334)	10.1	(11.5)
Ritchie	5,306	(5,422)	4,657	(4,758)	649	(664)	12.2	(12.2)
Roane	6,200	(6,139)	5,458	(5,268)	742	(871)	12.0	(14.2)
Summers	4,717	(4,699)	4,276	(4,218)	441	(481)	9.3	(10.2)
Taylor*	6,234	(6,293)	5,660	(5,617)	574	(676)	9.2	(10.7)
Tucker	4,003	(3,815)	3,553	(3,383)	450	(432)	11.2	(11.3)
Tyler*	4,856	(4,749)	4,542	(4,434)	314	(315)	6.5	(6.6)
Upshur	8,558	(9,086)	7,695	(8,037)	863	(1,049)	10.1	(11.5)
Wayne*	16,426	(16,355)	15,138	(15,087)	1,288	(1,268)	7.8	(7.8)
Webster*	3,543	(3,532)	2,854	(2,843)	689	(689)	19.4	(19.5)
Wetzel*	9,720	(9,474)	8,836	(8,627)	884	(847)	9.1	(8.9)
Wirt	2,475	(2,391)	2,203	(2,115)	272	(276)	11.0	(11.5)
Wood*	43,803	(43,203)	40,766	(40,324)	3,037	(2,879)	6.9	(6.7)
Wyoming	8,338	(8,244)	6,801	(6,990)	1,537	(1,254)	18.4	(15.2)

All data have been revised to March 1988 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES
June 1989
(Revised May 1989 in parentheses)

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted	125,569 (123,196)	118,719 (117,039)	6,850 (6,156)	5.5 (5.0)
UNITED STATES In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted	124,102 (123,610)	117,541 (117,215)	6,561 (6,395)	5.3 (5.2)
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	772,819 (765,699)	710,460 (703,707)	62,359 (61,992)	8.1 (8.1)
CHARLESTON Kanawha and Putnam Counties	121,626 (119,803)	113,567 (111,531)	8,059 (8,272)	6.6 (6.9)
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON Cabell and Wayne Counties, WV; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, KY; and Lawrence County, OH	129,808 (129,151)	121,001 (120,421)	8,807 (8,730)	6.8 (6.8)
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA Wood County, WV, and Washington County, OH	73,960 (72,798)	69,087 (68,163)	4,873 (4,635)	6.6 (6.4)
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT Ohio and Marshall Counties, WV, and Belmont County, OH	73,203 (72,487)	68,341 (67,959)	4,862 (4,528)	6.6 (6.2)
CLARKSBURG Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties	40,579 (41,065)	36,912 (36,630)	3,667 (4,435)	9.0 (10.8)
GAULEY Nicholas and Webster Counties	13,893 (13,710)	11,609 (11,564)	2,284 (2,146)	16.4 (15.7)
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD Monongalia and Preston Counties	51,214 (50,108)	48,650 (47,416)	2,564 (2,692)	5.0 (5.4)
NEW MARTINSVILLE Tyler and Wetzel Counties	14,575 (14,223)	13,378 (13,061)	1,197 (1,162)	8.2 (8.2)
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS Greenbrier and Monroe Counties	20,579 (20,579)	19,275 (19,105)	1,304 (1,474)	6.3 (7.2)

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

June 1989

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings Received Program Year to Date 2/	Unfilled Total	Unfilled 30 Days or more	Filled Total	Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End of Month
TOTAL 3/	145,791	44,615	39,044	3,895	2,710	27,978	3.8	11.5
Professional, Technical & Managerial	11,935	4,188	1,315	174	114	431	9.1	24.1
Clerical & Sales	32,536	11,440	9,421	1,285	894	5,939	3.5	8.9
Services	14,759	4,880	7,654	708	350	5,206	1.9	6.9
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	762	249	172	6	0	122	4.4	41.5
Processing	4,496	2,542	1,906	143	120	1,562	2.4	17.8
Machine Trades	7,505	2,939	1,333	439	390	598	5.6	6.7
Benchwork	4,670	2,005	1,350	172	145	948	3.5	11.7
Structural Work	19,867	7,230	2,273	336	197	1,185	8.7	21.5
Miscellaneous	23,438	8,492	13,620	632	500	11,987	1.7	13.4
Transportation	6,331	2,517	985	120	49	472	6.4	21.0
Packaging & Materials Handling	12,499	4,582	12,292	432	384	11,330	1.0	10.6
Other 4/	4,608	1,393	343	80	67	185	13.4	17.4
Entry Total 5/	25,823	650	0	0	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of Data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96 containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period Covered: July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1989. Program Year 1988 defined as July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1989.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

June 1989

State UI Program Activity	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Percent Change to June 1989 from: May 1989	June 1988
Total Initial Claims 1/	6,274	6,433	6,101	-2.5	2.8
Total Continued Weeks	60,647	71,440	73,156	-15.1	-17.1
Total Benefits Paid	$6,887,322	$8,195,396	$8,875,413	-16.0	-22.4
Total Weeks Compensated	51,665	61,195	63,859	-15.6	-19.1
Average Weekly Payment	$133.30	$133.92	$138.98	-0.5	-4.1
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	2.5	2.7	2.7	xx	xx
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	$142,710,371	$148,617,719	$105,346,217	-4.0	35.5

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 Valley Drive, S	256-6792	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	285-3120
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	211 Broad Street	348-0342	Parkersburg	36th St at Murdoch Av	420-4525
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	627-2125	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7-11 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	299 E Edgar Avenue	647-7415
Fairmont	109 Adams Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	528-5525	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	792-7010	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	436/3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	238-1045
			Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Labor and Economic Research Section, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
Telephone 348-2660

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Charleston West Virginia 25305-0112

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